The New-York Times.

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SUMNER'S CHARGES.

Investigation of the Government Sales of Arms.

Schurz Before the Senate Committee with a Letter.

He is Invited to Put Questions to the Witnesses.

Baron Gerolt's Request to Delay the Sale Till Germans Could Bid.

Col. Beust of the Ordnance Bureau Examined.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The arms investigation is now going on in both branches of Congress, under full headway. Every witness will be subjected to a double examination, and will thus be given a chance to cross himself, if he isn't careful. The Senate Committee met this morning, and the first thing that occurred was the appearance of Mr. SCHURZ in person, bearing a letter in response to the Committee's invitation of yesterday, saying in substance that it was a violation of all parliamentary rules not to put on the Committee a Senator who had proposed the investigation, and as a great deal of his information had been furnished him confidentially, he must decline to accept the invitation of the Committee. Whereupon Mr. HAMLIN, seconded by Mr. CARPENTER, moved that Mr. SCHURZ be authorized to remain, and that he be allowed to question witnesses at his pleasure. Accordingly, Mr. SCHURZ participated in the examination of Gen. BELKNAP. The testimony was very similar to that already given. Mr. SCHURZ tried to make a point upon the supposed fact that certain arms sold to REMINGTON & SONS before Oct. 13, 1870, the date when they were discovered to be French agents, were not delivered until after that date. As this testimony is likely to be perverted, it is best to give it verbatim, as follows:

Question by Mr. SCHURZ—You say that on Oct. 13, 1870, you received information which convinced you that REMINGTON was a French agent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I find by the statement of the Ordnance Bureau that 14,757 Remington carbines, 19,434 Spencer carbines, and 17,517,822 Spencer cartridges were sold to E. REMINGTON & SONS in October, 1870, and according to the statement you have given here this morning the authority of sale for these three lots was given Oct. 12 and 13? A.—Yes, Sir; before I gave that order.

By Mr. CARPENTER—And before you saw that telegram? A.—Before I saw that telegram.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—May I ask when the 14,757 Remington carbines, the 19,434 Spencer carbines, and the 17,517,822 Spencer cartridges were delivered? A.—I cannot say. I only have a memorandum when the 50,000 Springfield rifled muskets were delivered, Oct. 3, 1870.

Q.—It would take some time to deliver them, I suppose? A.—It might; those dates I can furnish.

Q.—The sale of these Remington carbines, Spencer carbines and Spencer cartridges having been authorized on the 13th of October in part, they must have been delivered afterward, if at all? A.—No doubt about that; that is my conclusion.

Q.—Then after REMINGTON & SONS had been discovered to be French agents, these lots of arms, in all about 34,000 carbines, Remington and Spencer, and over 17,000,000 cartridges were delivered to them? A.—I will furnish the dates.

COL. BENET BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Col. BENET, who was examined by the House Committee today, furnished partial figures showing the dates of these deliveries, all of which appeared prior to Oct. 13, and he agreed to furnish exact dates when each sale was effected, and when each lot of arms and stores was actually delivered. In addition Col. BENET, who has been in the Ordnance Department since October, 1869, and who has had special charge of the preparation of arms for sale, gave to the Committee full details as to the mode in which, by the custom of the Department, unserviceable arms have been disposed of. He also explained the difference between unserviceable and unsuitable arms, the former class embracing necessarily the latter. It did not follow, however, as he explained, that unsuitable arms should necessarily be unserviceable. He testified as to the circumstances of the withdrawal from the troops of the Springfield breech-loading muskets of the model of 1866, and the substitution for them of the arms of the model of 1868. The following is his testimony in detail on some of the principal points:

By the CHAIRMAN—Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, explain to the Committee what the Ordnance Department understood by unsuitable arms? A.—Unsuitable arms are not necessarily unserviceable as a matter of course; unsuitable would include serviceable as well as unserviceable arms; for instance, we would consider, in the present condition of things, that a muzzle-loading musket was an unsuitable arm, and that all our troops should have breech-loaders; they are so armed now; therefore a muzzle-loading musket is an unsuitable arm for the military service; and yet we have 300,000 new Springfield muskets, muzzle-loaders; I consider them unsuitable for the military service; some of these new arms were sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and some of these new arms were held for sale long before that fiscal year.

Q.—Can you state what amount of cartridges were manufactured by the Ordnance Department, and sold in the market during that fiscal year? A.—From the list we have I think we sold five and a half million; I do not know how many we manufactured because we had quite a number on hand at the time, but some were manufactured for that purpose. In that connection I may state that the cost price of these cartridges to the United States was $26 a thousand, and they were sold for $35; therefore we did not lose anything by the operation.

Q.—State whether it has been the custom of the Ordnance Department, since your connection with it, to manufacture cartridges when necessary for the purpose of effecting sales of arms? A.—I do not know of any case beside this, but I will state in that connection as bearing on the point that we have received bids for arms, the condition being a supply of cartridges with them; that the arms would not be taken unless a certain amount of cartridges were supplied with them, showing that the one hung upon the other very frequently.

Q.—And in those cases where sales were made ammunition was manufactured? A.—No, we had ammunition on hand; dealers would make a bid for certain amounts of muskets on condition that they would get ammunition with them, and if they could not get ammunition, the bid would fail.

Q.—State to the Committee whether SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM were large arms dealers? A.—Yes, they were very large arms dealers, and are so still.

Q.—Were they so prior to the French-Prussian war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether there was anything connected with the sale of arms to BOKER & Co., or to SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, from which your Department had any reason to suppose that they were agents for either of the belligerent governments in Europe? A.—Not a particle, so far as I am individually concerned; I knew nothing about it at the time that that very sale of Oct. 20 was in contemplation, because it ran over several days, being postponed from one day to another; I remember very well Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, coming into the office one day and getting into conversation with me, the Chief of Ordnance being absent; I remember that Baron GEROLT made a remark in reference to having the sale postponed for two or three days in order to allow some German houses, one or more, to put in a bid, that is about the only connection with any foreign Government that I know anything about.

Q.—Do you know of any protest made by the Prussian Government or its agents or ministers, or by any of the belligerent Powers in Europe, during that fiscal year, against the sale of arms by the Ordnance Department, either at private or at public sale? A.—There was nothing whatever of the kind, to my knowledge.

Q.—If any had been made officially, would it have come under your supervision? A.—Yes, I should have known it.

Q.—I see here a sale made to REMINGTON & SONS of 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets. A.—Yes, I sold those muskets myself; Gen. DYER was absent from the bureau at the time; that was in October, 1870.

Q.—Also 14,757 Remington carbines? A.—I do not think that I made those sales, but I may have done so.

Q.—Was the sale of 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets made at public or at private sale. A.—At private sale. And I will state right here that this 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets, "C. and R." meaning cleaned and repaired, were sold on Sept. 28, 1870. That was the date of the sale as I find by examining the records. Eight days, previous to that, on the 20th of September, there had been a public sale at auction at the Springfield armory, not very far from the City of New-York, and I presume that all the dealers were there; of that very class of arms 20,000 were offered for sale, and the highest price bid was $2 80; the arms were withdrawn, and not sold, as our limits at that time for these arms were from $5 to $6; eight days afterward E. REMINGTON & SONS made an offer of $4, or $4 50 a gun for these 50,000 arms, to the agent in New-York; the offer was referred to the Bureau here and the facts stated; the officer at New-York, who had supervision of all these sales pretty much and knows all about them, stated in his indorsement that at that sale at Springfield the highest price offered was $2 80, and that the arms were withdrawn. He stated that this offer of E. REMINGTON & SONS was a very good one, but he recommended that the Department should hold the arms at $6 and take $5 if it could not get any more, but that there had been such a dearth in the market that the Department ought to take advantage of it to get rid of these Springfield rifled muskets, which were of no service to the Government; his recommendation was approved, and instructions were made out to that effect, and the sale was made at $5. We thought we had made a very fine sale.

Q.—There is a sale here to THOS. RICHARDSON; please state the date of that sale. A.—Dec. 19, 1870.

Q.—State whether that was a private sale or at public auction. A.—I do not know much about that sale, but I will state the connection I had with it; in fact I do not recollect that the sale was made to THOMAS RICHARDSON; I do not recollect ever having heard of the name until it was brought to my notice recently; but in looking up the records I found that the Chief of Ordnance, Gen. DYER, was in New-York, and wrote me an official letter from there, referring to the sale of muskets of the model of 1866, then in the hands of the troops; he stated that as we had a model of 1868, and as a few of them had been in service, and had met with much favor from troops, and as troops were so anxious to get them, it would be very much to the interest of the Department and of the service to issue the new model of 1868, of which we had then a sufficient number on hand, and to withdraw the model of 1866; and he suggested the propriety of selling these arms and of having cartridges manufactured for them, if necessary, for the purpose of effecting the sale; he directed me to consult the Secretary of War in regard to the matter, and let him know. I did consult the Secretary of War in regard to the matter, and after reading the letter of Gen. DYER and talking the matter over he approved of the sale of arms of 1866; I telegraphed to Gen. DYER the result of my communication with the Secretary of War, and I wrote him a letter afterwards in reference to the matter; he then ordered me to give instructions in regard to replacing the arms of 1866 by those of 1868; the sale was made at New-York; I know no more about it.

Q.—Then there is nothing on the books of the Ordnance Department coming under your supervision by which you can give the Committee any further information in regard to the sale to RICHARDSON? A.—Merely that correspondence to which I have referred between myself and Gen. DYER, and an order from the Chief of Ordnance to Major CRISPIN, in New-York, to affect the sale of these arms; but the correspondence does not mention the name of THOS. RICHARDSON.

Q.—What time were these sales made to THOS. RICHARDSON? A.—Dec. 19, 1870.

Q.—The prices stated in executive document 89 are the prices at which the arms were sold? A.—Yes; the Springfield breech-loading muskets of the model of 1866 were sold at $21 60, which is within a few cents of what they cost the United States originally; it is certainly within a dollar of the original cost.

Q.—Then I understand you to say that the sales made to RICHARDSON were not made through his personal application at the Department? A.—So far as I know, he never was at the Ordnance Office; I never have seen him, and I presume I should have seen him if he had been there, because my desk is in the room of the Chief of Ordnance.

Q.—And there are no correspondence in reference to those sales to RICHARDSON between him and the agent of the Government other than that to which you have referred? A.—I think I saw the other day, in examining the papers, a letter from THOMAS RICHARDSON to the agent in New-York offering to purchase these arms; I think that is all I have seen about it; the whole transaction was in New-York.

Q.—Have you any information in your office to show in whose name the marginal check was given after the bid was accepted by the Government? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor in whose name the check for the balance of the purchase money was given? A.—No, Sir; Major CRISPIN is the only man who can give that information if he has it.

Q.—Then the sales purporting to be made to RICHARDSON were made through the agent in New-York, and the money deposited there? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—Both the margin and the balance of the purchase money? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether within your knowledge any officer of the Ordnance Department or of the War Department, or of the United States Government, was interested, directly or indirectly, in connection with the purchase or sale of these arms in the way of commission or otherwise. A.—Not to my knowledge; I know nothing of the sort, and I have no reason to believe that there was anything of the sort.

By Mr. ACKER.—Q.—You say that in the sale of these arms you knew nothing of their being intended for any foreign Government? A.—We knew nothing about it. We used to see a good deal of the matter in the newspapers, but I do not know that that is evidence. As far as I am individually concerned, I know nothing in regard to where these stores went.

Q.—Gen. DYER says, in his report to the Secretary of War, that during the last fiscal year there existed a great demand in Europe for small arms and other ordnance stores, and this Department took advantage of it and sold, at fair prices, to the amount of about $10,000,000, under authority of Congress. What do you know about that? A.—Gen. DYER may be able to give information; the only case that I can recollect, except the one that I have stated as to the Prussian Minister, was that when I was in New-York, in the early part of October; Gen. DYER was then West, and I was in charge of the Ordnance Department; some parties came in to purchase, and one of them stated that he was purchasing for an English house.

Q.—Have you any information that any one in the Department knew that some of these arms were immediately after the sale put on board a French vessel at New-York? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Would it not be presumable that these large quantities of arms were purchased for one or other of the belligerent Powers? A.—That I suppose anybody can answer for himself, but I do not think so necessarily; the fact that that war was going on necessarily stimulated the demand for arms on speculation, but beyond that fact we had no more means of judging who the arms were for than any other citizen of the United States.

Q.—The Department, I suppose, went on the idea that it was not its business to know where the arms went after their purchase? A.—I don't know what the Department did; my business was to sell under the law; the construction which the Department put upon it was shown by the fact that the very moment it ascertained that the purchases were for a foreign Power the matter was brought to the notice of the Secretary of War, and he stopped the sales to these parties at once, and no sales were made to them afterward that I am aware of.

Q.—What would be your inference from that statement of the Chief of Ordnance I have read? A.—I do not know what the inference should be, except that there being a war any where in the world would necessarily stimulate the sale of arms in this country on speculation, just as our rebellion stimulated the purchase and sale of arms in Europe, and we bought them anywhere. But as regards our knowing that any agents, either of France or Prussia, or any persons in the interest of those agents, were purchasing arms from the Ordnance Bureau, we knew nothing about it, directly or indirectly, except in that case of REMINGTON & SONS.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN.—Can you state, from recollection, the lowest number of suitable or serviceable arms that were in possession of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871? A.—The number of serviceable arms that we had on hand on the 30th June, 1870, was 1,150,088; the number of unserviceable arms at the same date was about 500,000; at the present time the number of serviceable arms that we have is about 700,000, and the number of unserviceable arms about 450,000—the largest portion of these being the very arms with which we fought the rebellion. In that number there are 355,000 new Springfield muskets, muzzle-loaders, which were at the time considered the best arms of the kind in the world.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Select Committee on the sale of arms commenced their examination today.

The first witness was Secretary BELKNAP, who said he did not know of any sale made in violation of law. On the 13th of October, 1870, having received a telegram which gave him reason to believe that Mr. REMINGTON was an agent of the French Government, he immediately gave orders that no more arms should be sold to him. He had never spoken to Mr. REMINGTON, nor did he know until afterward that RICHARDSON was his agent at subsequent sales.

In reply to the question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French from receiving these arms he said, "Not after they were sold." He presumed the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders, however, were given to the Ordnance Bureau not to sell to the agents of the French or Prussian Governments. The War Department sold arms unsuitable for our service, being engaged in providing better ones. He only knew from newspapers and general rumor that arms were sent to France. Whether they had previously been purchased from this Government or were manufactured by private firms he had no means of knowing. He was asked whether Baron GEROLT made complaint that arms had been sold to the French Government, and to this question he replied: On Oct. 15, 1870, Baron GEROLT called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till the next week. Witness informed him that our Government would sell no arms either to the agents of the French or Prussian Governments. M. GEROLT said they were not agents who desired to buy, but friends, when witness said they would have time to put in their bids by the next week. To this Baron GEROLT said they first wished to consult the Prussian Government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond the next week.

Senator SCHURZ was present by invitation of the Committee, and put numerous questions to Secretary BELKNAP regarding the sale of arms, and to whom the latter replied to one of the questions as he did to a similar one before the House Committee some days ago, that the arms sold or awarded to REMINGTON before the Secretary was placed in possession of the telegram to SQUIRES, which was the first intimation he had that REMINGTON was an agent of the French Government, were delivered to REMINGTON subsequent to the date of the telegram. He could not now certainly tell what name was signed to the telegram, although, according to his recollection, it was that of REMINGTON. This telegram was embodied in his evidence before the House Committee; but, after looking at it, he said the name did not here appear. Senator SCHURZ closely interrogated Secretary BELKNAP about the dates of the sales, but BELKNAP could not furnish all the desired information at present, and said that the data was being prepared at the Department. An interrogatory was put to BELKNAP involving the procuring and use of a copy of a letter of BELKNAP to FISH, dated Jan. 19, 1872, in which BELKNAP acknowledged the receipt of FISH's note inclosing, by request of DE BELLONNET, Chargé d'Affaires of France, a copy of a letter from REMINGTON to the President of the Commission at Tours, containing a series of allegations in regard to the purchase of arms, &c., to which BELKNAP replied. This letter, it will be recollected, was embodied in Senator SUMNER'S preamble to the resolution asking for a committee of investigation. A copy of this letter had been officially communicated to the French Chargé d'Affaires, but the Secretary had not made its contents known to other parties. The name of a prominent Democrat, Mr. BECK, had been mentioned as having heard it read, but that gentleman, on being spoken to on the subject, denied the truth of the statement, and another gentleman who had visited the Department at the time was alike ignorant of its contents, The Committee will at a subsequent stage of the examination examine other witnesses, in order to ascertain from whom a copy of that letter was procured.

The witness was interrogated on other points, heretofore noticed in the report of his testimony before the House Committee on the expenditures in the War Department.

To-morrow the Committee will examine Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, at his house, he being unwell.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Treatment of Immigrants at Quarantine—The Three Per Cent. Certificates—Passage of the Deficiency Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Committee on Commerce, today, through its Chairman, asked the Senate to direct it to inquire into the reception and treatment of emigrants on shipboard and after their arrival in this country, during transit to their destination, and also to investigate quarantine abuses. The necessary resolution was passed. There is no doubt that quarantine regulations would be better enforced by Federal than State laws, and this investigation is intended to be used as a basis to legislation toward this end. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the resolution at first, and afterward yielded his opposition to a modification which would not permit the Committee to go to San Francisco on a pleasure trip.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee today reported adversely upon the bill which passed the Senate some time since amending the act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates. Gen. GARFIELD and others warmly opposed the motion that it lie upon the table, but a large vote sustained the Committee in their report. This was a decisive indication that the temper of the House is almost unanimous against any present contraction of the currency. It was understood that Secretary BOUTWELL, who at first recommended this measure, no longer desires its passage.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill passed the House today. Most of the amendments which came from the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. There was but one significant vote. That was on Mr. DAWES' amendment, which provided for paying the Government laborers who were for several months deprived of one-fifth of their wages owing to a misinterpretation of the Eight Hour law. This was opposed yesterday by Mr. FARNSWORTH, aided by the votes of nearly all the Democrats. Today Mr. FARNSWORTH moved a proviso, which practically killed Mr. DAWES' proposition. To this all the Democrats and many Republicans voted, and it was carried, even when thus emasculated. The Democrats showed their hostility to the working men by still voting against it. This united action rendered very pertinent Gen. BUTLER'S inquiry as to what became of Judge DAVIS' friends among the Democrats. The simplest principle of justice to working men demands such an amendment as Mr. DAWES proposed, and the Democrats convicted themselves of the most vicious kind of demagoguing by their opposition. They have had too much to say this session about their friendship for the laboring men. Their votes on this measure and on several others show no such thing. Judge DAVIS must be less sanguine of a Democratic ratification. The real friends of labor are in hopes that the Farnsworth proviso will be stricken off in the Senate, and the measure thus have its intended effect.

NEVADA.

The reports of the Wheeler exploring expedition in Nevada and New-Mexico are called for today from the War Department by a resolution offered by Mr. NYE.

CHARGES AGAINST ROBESON.

It was proposed in the House today that a committee be appointed to investigate the newspaper charges against Secretary ROBESON and the Navy Department, and the investigation was understood to be desired by the Secretary, but Mr. BANKS and Mr. BINGHAM denounced the slanders as unworthy of notice, and objected to the introduction of the resolution.

THE DEPOT BILL.

The Central Pacific Railroad Depot bill was again up for discussion today, and was advocated by Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, and Mr. NIBLACK, Democrat, of Indiana, the latter of whom said he had voted against the bill last year, but was now satisfied from his own observation that the improvement was in the interests of the commerce of the whole world. Although there is no feature of land grant on or about the bill, yet many members are improving the opportunity to make very virtuous speeches, so as to be right on the record before their constituents.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—The Assembly concurred in the Senate Apportionment bill by a strict party vote. The majority Select Committee on Temperance reported in favor of the passage of the celebrated Ohio Temperance law, which has already passed the Assembly. It will meet with strong opposition in the Senate, but will probably pass by a small majority.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The snow is very deep in the mountains of Utah.

The harbor of Halifax was yesterday skimmed over with ice.

Secretary BOUTWELL is suffering from a slight bilious attack.

The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived at Naples.

The *Daily News* made its appearance in Chicago yesterday.

The Japanese Embassy made no visits yesterday.

Preparations have commenced for the Exposition to be held in Madrid in 1873.

Cols. FORSYTH and SHERIDAN, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff, are at Salt Lake City.

Serious floods on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are apprehended when the warm weather approaches.

The Maryland Legislature has just refused to pay $300 each to citizens of that State who furnished substitutes during the war.

New voters in Connecticut must hand in to the registrars their applications to be made electors before Saturday night, March 9.

A mysterious disease, thus far traceable to no definite source, is attacking horses in and around Burlington, Vt.

A Lynchburg paper calls for a Constitutional Convention in Virginia, upon the single issue of a repeal of the veto power.

The insurance on JAYNES' stock in the Citizens' Company of New-York was $7,500, and not $75,000, as published.

The dwelling of CHARLES L. THAYER, in West Roxbury, Mass., was burned yesterday morning, the inmates barely escaping.

On Wednesday the degree of M. D. was conferred upon fourteen men and two women by the Iowa State University.

C. A. PHELPS, Pension Agent at Boston, yesterday paid 532 personal applicants and upward of 300 pensions through the mails.

ELLA SPENCER, of Orono, Me., aged seventeen, committed suicide on Wednesday by taking strychnine.

The Arkansas Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention on the 19th of June.

The weather in Wisconsin, yesterday, was intensely cold, with heavy wind. About seven inches of snow fell during the day.

Six inches of snow fell yesterday in Chicago, and last evening the storm bid fair to continue all night.

The General Refiners' and Producers' Association was in session in Oil City, Penn., yesterday.

The woolen-mill of J. D. NICHOLS & SON, "Mohegan," in Burrillville, R. I., is burned. Loss, $30,000.

Gen. BOURCHIER, commander of the Looshai Indian Expedition, has commenced his return march.

The Chicago Board of Public Works is rapidly removing from the river the hulks of vessels burned and sunk at the time of the fire.

MICHAEL POWER, a seaman of the brig *Woodcock*, from St. Jago to Halifax, fell from the topsail-yard, at sea, and was drowned.

The house, barn, out-buildings and store of Capt. L. B. PRATT, in Bucksport Centre, Me., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday with all their contents.

A. B. DYER, a leading business man of Lagrange, Me., died on Tuesday from the effects of a fracture of his skull, caused by a limb of a tree falling upon him.

The Prince Edwards Island Legislature was to meet on the 5th inst., but telegraph communication is interrupted and there is no news from that section.

At St. Johns, N. B., the thermometer, yesterday, indicated four degrees below zero. All the railroad trains were delayed in consequence of the depth of the snow.

A Richmond man writes to the *Dispatch* of that city that the report of his death by drowning which it published is "extremely inaccurate."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has come to the conclusion that the nomination of DAVIS and PARKER is a flat failure; and it wants to know what is to be done about it.

In the Massachusetts House, yesterday, a bill to take from cities and towns the right to authorize the sale of malt liquors was rejected—yeas 72, nays 77.

At a special election in Macomb County, Michigan, on Wednesday, for Senator, SEYMOUR BROWNELL (Dem.) was elected by about 200 majority.

In the House of Commons last night, there was a long debate on the Scotch Education bill, at the close of which the bill was read for the second time.

The Secretary of the Japanese Embassy yesterday selected two ladies to teach the English and French languages from among fifty applicants who answered his advertisement.

The Massachusetts State Constabulary prosecuted 647 small liquor dealers in February, and secured the payment of $19,716 17 into the Treasury for the fines and costs of Court.

A fire in Fitchburg, Mass., on Wednesday, destroyed the store-house of the American Rattan Company. The store-house of H. W. PITTS & Co., containing a large quantity of cotton, was also burned.

The pupils of the Richmond Normal School have recently put up a free drinking-fountain in front of the Post-office in that city, and it will be formally presented to the City to-morrow.

JOHN MCPHERSON, the County Judge of Benton County, Arkansas, shot and killed O. M. THOMPSON, a merchant, on March 1, in a personal encounter. MCPHERSON was lodged in jail.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE GRANT, Mrs. Gen. RUCKER and Gen. PORTER, left Washington yesterday, to attend the marriage of Miss DREXEL in Philadelphia. They will return on Monday.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states, on the authority of private letters, that the reports of the discovery of rich gold deposits in the Black Hill country are fabrications, concocted in the interests of speculators.

The Liberal Republican movement in Kansas is already declared a fizzle. It was thought by its engineers that the Germans would all fall into it, but they show thus far great persistency in adhering to the old flag of Republicanism.

At the recent meeting at Rome of the Italian Society for the Diffusion of the Bible, Père HYACINTHE said, while he could not become a member of the Society, he willingly gave his approval to its work.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA has presented her groom, JOHN BROWN, with a gold medal, and has granted him an annuity of £25, in recognition of his promptness in arresting the would-be assassin, O'CONNOR.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* notes with approval that the Democratic Press of Minnesota is a unit in regard to the impolicy of inactivity, and in condemnation of the inaction of the Democratic National Committee.

During the cold snap Chief of Police SAVAGE, of Boston, notified all the Police Captains in the city to supply fuel where it was needed in their districts, and send the bills to him for payment from his own private purse.

The Collector of the town of Kingston last evening seized five locomotives, seven passenger-cars and other property of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, at Rondout, to satisfy a tax claim of $3,000.

The Attorney-General has received official information that fifteen persons have been convicted at Huntsville, Ala., of being Kuklux, and three of them were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Portland *Press* concludes, from the results of the elections in Portland, Saco, Lewiston, Auburn and other cities in Maine, that the Democratic Party in that State at least is entirely passive.

The Marlboro' (Md.) *Gazette* says that the vestry of the "Old Brick Church," Queen Anne Parish, have received $500 from their old and much-respected pastor, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, now of New-York City, and $100 from Mrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, who was formerly a member.

By error of a copyist in writing out the testimony given before the New-York Custom-house Investigating Committee, at Washington, on Monday last, Gen. PORTER was made to say that he had only a "speaking acquaintance" with Mr. LEET, instead of with "Mr. STOCKING," as was the fact.

The storm in Nova Scotia continued throughout Wednesday night, and the snow is fifteen inches deep. On some portions of the Windsor and Pictou Railroad line between Truro and Pictou, the snow in the cuttings is from eight to ten feet deep.

The Elmira *Advertiser* is very jubilant over the Republican victory in that town on Tuesday, and "lets the eagle scream" in a manner which must be very tantalizing to the defeated Democrats and their "liberal" Republican allies and abettors.

The Virginia Legislature has repealed the law making coupons receivable for taxes in the face of the Governor's veto, and has passed a bill providing for the payment of four per cent. interest, for the present year, on the whole funded and two-thirds of the unfunded debt.

A large meeting was held in Manchester, N. H., last evening, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries. The speakers advocated a high protective tariff, but denied that they came in the interest of any political party.

A physician in Bangor, Me., in a published card explains that the cause of the death of one of his patients was a cancer of long continuance, "for which every remedy was tried, not excepting the much-vaunted Cundurango, which had a more depleting effect upon the pocket than the disease."

There is a resident of Lewiston, Me., who never put his foot in a railroad car; never bought any oil for lamps; never put a letter into the post-office; never sent a telegraphic dispatch; never was on the salt water; and, of course, never voted anything but the Democratic ticket.

A letter, signed by all the members of the Senate of Massachusetts, expresses regret at the loss of the valuable aid of Hon. CHARLES HALE in that body, but predicts much advantage to the nation and honor to himself and his native Commonwealth from his services as Assistant Secretary of State.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives a rumor that RIEL was in that town on Saturday, with his Adjutant-General, LAPINE, and two or three others of his military officers. They were eight days in coming from Manitoba, where the General has been quietly working his farm since his failure in his military attempt.

JAMES YOUNG, a well-known book and job printer of Baltimore, died Wednesday afternoon, aged fifty-nine years. He was one of the original founders of the Sons of Temperance in Maryland, a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and President of the Maryland Institute at the time of his decease.

RICHARD BARRY, JOHN SHENWICK, JOHN BARRETT and MICHAEL SHEA, were discovered in their sleeping-room, in Boston, yesterday morning, insensible from inhaling coal-gas. BARRY has died, and it is doubtful if the others can survive. BARRY retired latest last night, and removed the top from the stove in the room containing burning charcoal.

GEN. HOWARD'S MISSION.

His Departure for Arizona—Capture of Mails by the Indians—The Wickenburg Stage Massacre.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. HOWARD left here this morning for Arizona, taking Capt. WILKINSON, of his staff, and Mr. B. P. SMITH, one of the most trusted Indian agents in the service of the Indian Bureau. It would seem, from the latest official news from Arizona, that his visit may very well be hastened through. There is yet no grounds to suppose there will in any event be more extensive hostilities this season than last. A report from H. M. SMITH, Captain Twenty-third Infantry, dated at Camp Bowie, Arizona, Jan. 25, says that the day before the eastern and western mails were both captured by Indians. He was informed of the matter during the afternoon by the driver of the mail bound east, who escaped with a wound in his hand. He immediately mustered all the men he could, and went out some five miles from the post, where they found the dead bodies of the driver and another man who went out with the mail bound west, and within three miles of the post the dead body of another man, who was with the driver of the mail bound east. The bodies of the first two men were stripped completely of all their clothing; they found one of the buck-boards, but had found no traces of the mail. Gen. CROOK, writing under date of Feb. 6, among other things, says: "I have the honor to report that there is every reason to believe that the majority of Indians lately being fed at Camps Grant, McDowell, and Verde, have been oscillating these posts, drawing rations from each as most convenient, and saving such portions as will keep for their caches in the mountains. At Camps McDowell and Verde they have been mustered as carefully as possible; but as at Camp Grant none of the provisions of orders relative to musters and issues have been complied with, the musters at the other posts do not amount to much as a check upon them. At McDowell and Verde they vanish for a few days, generally taking some stock when they go, and then, after short absence, return with flags of truce, saying that they wish to go in again, and if taken in, go through the old process of getting all they can, and leaving again. When they left McDowell the last time they not only took some stock, but showed their utter contempt for the troops by firing upon parties in the immediate vicinity of the post within a few days afterward. The late massacres on the overland stage route last Winter are nearly as complete in their details as the Wickenburg stage massacre, and after the 15th inst. I propose that they shall no longer make use of the reservations as sheltering places, but all who on that day are absent therefrom will only be received again as prisoners of war. They have all been fully advised on the subject, and instead of making preparations to remain on the reservations have been melting the lead from old cans, picking up fragments of iron and steel and such ammunition as they could, and generally using the present truce on our side to render themselves more formidable than ever, and all who remain outside the reservation fully understand, and want us to understand, that by staying out they mean hostilities, and I have no doubt that the present cold weather has been the only obstruction in the way of their depredations being committed all over the country."

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Meeting of the Baltimore Conference—Case of Dr. Huston to Come Up To-day.

WARRENTON, Va., March 7.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is in session here, Bishop PAINE, of Mississippi, presiding. The proceedings of yesterday and today consisted mainly of the examination of the characters of ministers. All the ministers of Maryland passed successfully except Rev. Dr. HUSTON, whose name was not called. Pending the examination of the ministers of the Washington District, the Conference adjourned until to-morrow. Rev. Dr. HUSTON arrived this morning, and visited the Conference during its session. When charged with the crime he sent in his withdrawal to his presiding elder, but since his arrival here he has revoked his withdrawal. His case comes up to-morrow in the Conference, and great interest is manifested in the issue.

A MANIAC LOOSE.

Attempt to Murder His Sisters—He is Secured After Cutting the Throat of One.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7.—A terrible affair occurred near Marlborough, Ulster County, this morning. An insane man, named GEORGE WILLIAM PURDY, made a desperate attempt to murder his two sisters. He first attacked them with a fire-shovel, and then threw them down and tried to choke them to death. They succeeded in escaping to the door, but the maniac, having a razor in his hand, caught one of them, Mrs. ANNA CONKLING, and cut her on the arm and hand, and then drew the razor across her throat, laying bare the windpipe and root of the tongue. DANIEL VAN ARSDALE arrived in time to prevent further violence. He knocked PURDY down, when he was handcuffed, and will to-morrow be taken to the Hudson River State Hospital. Dr. ELY thinks Mrs. CONKLING may recover. Miss ELIZA PURDY received several cuts about the head, but is not seriously injured. The insane man did not harm his mother, who was in the house at the time.

The National Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Centennial Commission reassembled at 12 o'clock, in the Common Council Chambers, President HAWLEY in the chair.

The following is the Executive Committee, as corrected by the President: D. G. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, of New-York; George H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; Wm. Prescott Smith, of Maryland; John Lynch, of Louisana, and John G. Stevens, of New-Jersey. An invitation extended to the Commissioners to meet President GRANT on Saturday at noon, at the residence of Mr. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was accepted; also an invitation of the City Council's Centennial Committee, to visit Fairmount Park at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Alternate W. P. BLAKE then delivered an address on the objects, purposes and plans of the various exhibitions that had been held. Various invitations were received and accepted, and the Commission adjourned to visit Carpenter's Hall, and to meet again at 2 P. M., in the Committee of the Whole, at the Continental Hotel.

CUBA.

An Indignity to Foreign Consuls at Matanzas—Gomez a Rival to Cespedes—The Grand Duke in Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.—There is much excitement at Matanzas among the foreigners, owing to the fact that on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS to that place, all the foreign Consuls were ignored, and were not invited to participate in the procession nor attend the banquet. This discourtesy was caused by LEON CRESPO, the Municipal Alcalde Ordinario, who has personal ill-will against some of the Consuls, and he prevailed upon Gen. BURRIEL to ignore the Consuls altogether. The American Consul was the only one that hoisted the flag, although he was treated with the same disregard as the rest. There are strong rumors of a movement in the interior to declare MAXIMO GOMEZ President of Cuba, instead of CESPEDES. The Venezuelan Generals, GARRIDO and MODESTO DIAZ are in favor of GOMEZ.

HAVANA, March 7.—The ball given by the Spanish Navy last night on board the Spanish frigate *Geroan*, in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, was the grandest affair of the kind that ever occurred here. The Grand Duke ALEXIS goes to POEY'S plantation at Lasecames today.

UTAH.

The Constitutional Committee and a Powerful Lobby En Route for Washington.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 7.—Messrs. CANNON, FITCH and FULLER, the Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to carry the instrument to Washington and urge its passage, left for the East this morning. A strong Congressional lobby will be maintained to work the Territory in as a State, if possible. The heavy Gentile tax-payers here will soon meet to send on influential men to Washington to resist the Mormon scheme, as the business interests depend on the Territory continuing unchanged until the Gentile strength is greater than it is.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7—7 P. M.—The pressure has continued recovering itself in the New-England and Middle States, with northerly to westerly winds, rising temperature and clear weather, except only Northern New-York and Northern New-England, where cloudy weather, with light snow, has prevailed. It has continued highest over the upper lake region, but diminished thence to the Gulf and westward. An area of low barometer is developing over Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory. Cloudy and threatening weather is now prevailing west of the lower Mississippi, with south-easterly winds. Easterly winds are now prevailing from Tennessee to Michigan and westward, with cloudy weather, rain and snow, from Kansas to Michigan and north-eastward. The temperature has fallen during today from Wisconsin and Northern Illinois westward. The rivers have risen at Nashville and fallen at Omaha and Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy weather, with northerly and north-westerly winds, will prevail on Friday over the New-England States. Partially cloudy weather, with northerly winds, will prevail over the Middle States—the latter gradually veering to easterly, and the former increasing, with threatening weather and probably snow along the lower lake region. South-easterly winds, with partially cloudy weather, will prevail over the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds, with increased cloudiness and threatening weather, will extend from the Western to the Eastern Gulf States. South-easterly to north-easterly winds will prevail from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with increased cloudiness and rain and snow; the latter from, probably, Iowa to Lake Erie and northward. The barometer will continue falling throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, and the low barometer will extend eastward to the Middle States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coast to-night.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday was very cold and windy in the morning, but pleasant during the remainder of the day. The thermometer marked at 6 A. M. 19°; 11 A. M., 28°; 2 P. M., 32°; 9 P. M., 27°. Barometer, 30 15, 30 18, 30 23, 30 25. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 36°, 42°, 49°, 45°.

The Virginia Taxes—A Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—As the results of a compromise, the Senate today passed over the Governor's veto, the House bill repealing the receivability of coupons for taxes and other public dues, and both branches of the Assembly passed a bill to pay four per cent. interest this year on two-thirds of the whole State debt, provided that those accepting this interest acquiesce in the repeal of receivability of the coupons for taxes, &c. It is not believed that the Governor will veto the latter bill. The Auditor has already issued instructions to collectors of taxes not to receive any more coupons.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

WINONA, Minn., March 7.—The trial of RED FARRELL, one of the murderers of ELLIOTT, was concluded this morning. The jury, after being out seven hours, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and FARRELL was sentenced to be hanged Sept. 6.

The Cincinnati Steam-Boat Fire—Further Details—Losses and Insurances.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The disastrous fire among the steamers at the wharf in this city, last night, originated aft in the *St. Charles*, but how is not known. The fire spread up and down stream rapidly. The people on board the *St. Charles* had barely time to escape from the flames by jumping overboard. Capt. RUSSELL, the colored chamber-maid, and steward escaped with singed hair. A large amount of cotton and other freight on the wharf caught fire and burned fiercely for a time, but the flames were finally extinguished by the firemen. The steamer *Robert Burns*, loaded for Memphis, which was lying at the wharf, dropped down to the foot of Main-street, and escaped injury. A keg of gunpowder in the magazine of the steamer *Kate Robinson* exploded, producing a shock like an earthquake. A lantern in the hands of a watchman was broken by the shock. The steamer *Abeona* was sold, yesterday, for $8,000, to be delivered as soon as the cargo could be discharged. The cargo is estimated to have been worth $75,000. It was insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere. The *Kate Robinson* was to sail for the Tennessee River today. She was valued at $10,000, and was uninsured. The cargo was valued at $15,000. The *St. Charles* was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $15,000 in Cincinnati companies. The freight on board was valued at about $3,000. The *Argosy* was valued at $7,000. She had 100 tons of freight for New-Orleans, including 200 barrels of whisky. The loss on the cargo is estimated at $6,000. The *Champion* was loaded for Shreveport; she was not entirely consumed, but was uninsured. Capts. WILLIAMSON and ISHAM are the heaviest losers. They owned three of the boats, and were uninsured. Two deck-hands belonging to the *St. Charles* are missing, and it is supposed that they were drowned.

Dangers of Railway Travel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—Engine No. 715, of the New-York Central special train for New-York City, this morning, broke its connecting-rod pin, two miles distant from this city, lifting the engine off the track and breaking a rail. Three of the fine passenger coaches were thrown into a small ditch, and some twelve or fourteen persons were injured, but not dangerously. One car caught fire in rolling over, but the flames were speedily extinguished with snow. The passengers were brought back to the city and properly cared for by the officers of the road. JAS. VAN ETTA, of Chicago, was injured in the back and breast. SIMON CHOZANWISKI and child were slightly injured; his wife received injuries in the face, back, and arms. Mrs. E. R. ADAMS, of Decatur, Ill., was slightly hurt. Mrs. KATE MCRAIE, of Illinois, was injured in the spine. SIMON ALDNELY and wife, of DeKalb County, Illinois, and MAGGIE CORNELL, of Dayton, Ohio, were slightly injured. Mrs. L. C. TALLOP, of Lagrange, Iowa, was injured in the spine, and her daughter was slightly hurt. Mrs. BAUER and child, and Mrs. DICKIE and three children, of Rochester, were slightly bruised.

FACE TO FACE.

Andrew J. Garvey Confronts Mayor Hall in the Court.

Consternation at His Appearance on the Witness Stand.

What the Court Plasterer Knows About Auditing Bills.

Mr. Stoughton Endeavors to Shut Out Important Evidence.

Scenes and Incidents in the Court-Room Yesterday.

An unexpected sensation was created yesterday during the trial of Mayor HALL. The proceedings had commenced in the usual way, and were progressing slowly during the whole morning without exciting the slightest interest even in the minds of the usual Court loiterers, of whom there were but few, compared with those who had formerly attended the trial. No spectator of note was present, and even the reporters felt the stagnation that seemed to pervade everything about the Court. Thus passed the morning session, and the usual recess was taken.

After the recess Mr. COPELAND'S examination was resumed, and the testimony taken was very brief. A pause followed, and lasted for some little time, when suddenly Mr. TREMAIN told the Court officer to call "ANDREW J. GARVEY." A look of astonishment passed over the countenances of every person present, and the loiterers smiled as if they thought some little joke had been or was being played upon them. The general supposition was that the name was merely called as a matter of form, and that there would be no answer to it. The officer went to the side door leading to the Judge's room, and upon opening it, ANDREW J. GARVEY, unattended by any other person, entered the Court-room, and a murmur of excited astonishment ran through the room. In an instant the news spread through all parts of the Court-house and into the neighboring City Hall. In less than five minutes the Court-room was packed with an excited crowd, consisting of second and third rate politicians and office-holders, who could hardly believe their eyes, even when they rested upon the man himself. "Where did he spring from?" "Where has he been hiding?" was asked on all sides, though no one could answer.

The wonder caused by this sudden appearance was almost as great with the Mayor as with the rest of the assemblage; but he soon recovered from his astonishment. Mayor HALL'S counsel could not, however, so easily control themselves, and seemed to be completely staggered by the sudden apparition, their confusion lasting during the whole of the afternoon's proceedings.

Slowly the notorious Court-house plasterer passed from the Judge's room door to and behind the partition at the back of the Judge's seat, making his appearance at the other side, and advancing toward the place where the witnesses sit while testifying. Here he stood for some time, with his hand resting on the bench, his face pale, and his look bewildered and hesitant. He evidently appeared anxious to compose himself, but so nervous had he become that the effort was unsuccessful. By this time the murmurs of astonishment had become more than audible, and the excitement among the crowd, which had greatly increased, only added to GARVEY'S confusion.

When GARVEY was called upon to give his evidence he was so excited that it became necessary to stop for a short time, and, at the witness' request, an officer brought him a glass of water. He then appeared to recover himself partially, but not fully; and his answers were given in a somewhat hesitating manner. He detailed the intimacy which had existed between TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL and himself during a number of years; also, the presentation of the bills to the Mayor, their passage, payment, and the depositing of the money in the Broadway Bank by himself to his own credit. He was then asked whether he considered the claim an honest one or not, when his answer was stopped by an energetic discussion between the counsel. During this excited debate GARVEY seemed to recover from his confusion, and when it was closed he appeared to be quite calm—smiling pleasantly at his friends as he met their eyes among the crowd.

The closing of the Court stopped the discussion, and the usual adjournment allowed persons to move about. GARVEY moved forward as if he were going to speak to the Mayor, but stopping short he entered into conversation with Mr. PECKHAM, one of the counsel for the prosecution. A number of friends stepped forward, shook GARVEY by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe return to New-York. "Where have you been?" asked several. "Across the Alps and all over the world," replied GARVEY, in a semi-jocose style, evidently avoiding giving a direct answer to the question. "And now you are here," said one, "What do you suppose they will do with you?" GARVEY smiled in a peculiar way as he returned the answer, "I don't know; they may hang me, for what I know."

This handshaking and general confusion lasted for nearly half an hour after the Court had closed, GARVEY apparently not being in any very great haste to leave. At the end of that time an officer escorted him to the side door leading to the Judge's room, and by which he had before entered. Passing through this room quickly, he emerged from the door of the Clerk's room to the gallery, around which he passed to and down the stairs on the opposite side of the building, thence by the main door and down the broad steps to Chambers-street, where his coupé was in waiting. He was accompanied by a few friends, and passed out of the building very quietly, attracting but little attention.

What appeared most to surprise people, after the excitement of his sudden presence in Court had abated, was the fact that ANDREW J. GARVEY, who was so well-known, could have been taken into the Judge's private room, in an upper part of the Court-house, without attracting the attention of the numerous politicians and hangers-on around the building.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings.

Judge DALY opened Court at 11 o'clock. The objections raised by Mr. BURRILL, the previous day, in relation to the admission of the warrant, as published in yesterday's TIMES, came up for discussion and were overruled by the Court. The warrant was admitted in evidence.

Mr. COPELAND was recalled.

Mr. PECKHAM offered in evidence the Book of Audit No. 9, containing the entries of the claim which it had been previously testified must have been made from the warrant when both voucher and warrant were before the County book-keeper. After argument, Judge DALY admitted the book as some evidence of the contents of the lost voucher, the question of admissibility not being a question as to its effect.

The heading of the page is, "County of New

York Accounts, audited and allowed by the County Auditor."

The entry is "904" under "Audit No. 6," under "June," under "County Liabilities."

Mr. BURRILL here objected to the reading of anything except the mere line of the entry, and a long discussion arose as to whether the words "County Liabilities" were to be admitted, but the words were admitted—"A. J. GARVEY, labor and materials, New Court-house, Dec. 16, 1869." Under the heading "Amount" "$41,563 42" in red ink under the heading "No. of Warrant" the figures "2,507."

Mr. COPELAND was then further examined and testified as follows:

By Mr. PECKHAM—Q.—To what extent and of how many vouchers of the Garvey claims did you make an examination? A.—I could not possibly tell the numbers; in filing them away, I saw almost all of them; there may have been some missing; they had the certificate of the Board of Audit attached with the order of the Controller to draw the warrant; the certificate was signed by Mr. HALL, Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. TWEED; I know the handwriting of Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY; I am not so familiar with Mr. TWEED'S; those vouchers that I saw were signed by Mr. HALL and Mr. CONNOLLY; the vouchers had on them the County Auditor's stamp; [exhibit shown;] this is the form of the stamp on all vouchers; JAMES WATSON is written on it in his own writing; the bills were made on blanks like this, except that where it was a long bill it was pasted on the blank; there were some blanks longer than this; [blank shown;] this is one of the longer ones; it is, except that it is longer, the same as the other; to this blank was attached a certificate of audit in this form:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1870.

The undersigned, in pursuance of section 4, chapter 382, laws of 1870, certify that they have audited the annexed bill of KEYSER & Co., and have the same at the sum of $44,388 67.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
WM. M. TWEED,
President of Board of Supervisors.

To this was attached the order of the Controller for a warrant; in all these vouchers that I saw all the blanks were filled up; Mr. WM. M. TWEED'S name was written in some cases across the face of the bill; there is a blank affidavit on the foot of these blanks for bills.

Q.—Was that filled up in the vouchers you examined? A.—The receipt at the foot was filled up, and signed by the proper parties.

Q.—Was there a single instance of the Garvey vouchers that you examined where it did not contain, folded together, all the papers you have mentioned? A.—No, Sir, none that I saw.

Q.—Was there anything that occurred to make you make a particular examination of the vouchers referred to?

Mr. BURRILL objected, and the Court sustained his objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. BURRILL—I examined the vouchers in some cases, but not in all; I don't remember this particular case.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. GARVEY.

ANDREW J. GARVEY was called by Mr. PECKHAM, and testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 17 East Forty-seventh-street.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since the 31st of October, 1870.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I was forty-three years of age the 30th of December last.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Builder, decorator, plasterer and contractor for building.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that occupation? A.—Since I was twenty-one; I succeeded my father; he died before I was of age.

Q.—Did you have business claims against the County in 1870 for work done on the Court-house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at this warrant—[the warrant dated June 6, 1870, already admitted in evidence, shown to Mr. GARVEY]—is that your signature upon the back of the warrant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive this warrant at or about its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it paid to you on the same date? A.—Yes, Sir; I deposited it in the bank.

Q.—It was credited to you there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What bank? A.—The Broadway Bank.

Q.—The proceeds were credited to you the same day? A.—The deposit was larger.

Q.—Did you carry on business in this City? A.—Yes, Sir; in this City and all over the country.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the defendant, Mayor HALL? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have been on speaking terms with him probably six years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with WM. M. TWEED? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the late Controller? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Probably ten years or better.

Q.—Did you have other warrants at the same time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is included in the deposit of what date? [Mr. TREMAINE here showed Mr. GARVEY his bank-book.] A.—June 6, 1870.

Q.—What amount? A.—$166,659 72.

Q.—It was paid in this deposit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you receive this warrant?

Mr. GARVEY—When it first came into my custody?

Mr. TREMAINE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. GARVEY—In the room directly under this.

Q.—What room is that? A.—The Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—Had you previous to that time presented an account for this amount against the County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a copy of the account? Mr. GARVEY (after examining the paper shown him)—It is a very fair copy of it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was the account? A.—Mine.

Q.—In whose handwriting was the indorsement in red ink? A.—That was made in the Controller's office; probably a calculation by WATSON or LYONS.

Q.—The balance was in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is this also in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Including the red ink? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To whom did you present that account? A.—I gave that account, with some other bills, to WOODWARD.

Q.—What WOODWARD? A.—E. A. WOODWARD, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—How long had you known WOODWARD? A.—I suppose about seven years.

Q.—How long had he been Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors? A.—During the time I knew him; I think before.

Q.—Where did you give the bills to him? A.—In the outer room of the Board of Supervisors, inside the railing.

Q.—How many bills did you give him? A.—I think three more; four altogether.

Q.—Did you receive the warrants for the four back at the same time?

[Question objected to and waived for the present.]

Q.—How long before you received the warrant for this bill did you deliver this account? A.—It would be difficult to say; I should judge from about ten days to two weeks.

Following is a copy of the account referred to:

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.
C. and D.

Commission of Audit, No. 4.—County of New-York,
To A. J. GARVEY, Dr. Residence No. 28 Third-avenue.

1869.	
Plaster work, 2,795 days' work at $5	$13,375 00
Laborers' work, 2,913 days' work at $3	8,739 00
Scaffold builders and riggers, 532 days' work at $5	2,660 00
Cartage of scaffolding materials and rubbish	2,580 00
1,275 days' work, ornamental workers, at $5	6,375 00
Materials for plastering, sand, lime, plaster, marble-dust, &c	5,479 00
Use of scaffolding, ropes, ties, nails, &c	425 00
Total	$40,235 48
Interest from Dec. 15 to time, 6th, 90 days	1,329 94
Grand total	$41,562 42

Q.—At the time you received the warrant were there any papers attached together—was the warrant pinned to, or did it accompany your account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There were other papers with it? A.—There were three other papers, the warrant and two printed papers; I think one was called the certificate of the Audit Board; the other was a certificate with Mr. CONNOLLY'S name on it.

Q.—Printed and filled up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. PECKHAM here showed the witness exhibits Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. TREMAIN, (showing exhibit No. 2)—With the exception of the filling in is that the form of the certificate of audit you have referred to? A.—There is another besides this.

Q.—(Showing the two exhibits)—Do these correspond with the certificates you speak of? A.—I think they do.

Q.—From whom did you receive the warrant? A.—From WOODWARD.

Q.—Were any other papers passed between you at that time relating to the warrant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were they? A.—WOODWARD called me into the chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—What papers passed between you? A.—I gave him the check.

Q.—As to this bill, did you give a receipt for this bill? A.—Yes, Sir, I signed a receipt for it.

Q.—Was that the form of it? (Showing paper marked "Exhibit No. 1 for identification.") A.—Yes, Sir; that is the form of it—the form of the blank.

Q.—You gave a receipt attached to the bill, and handed it back at the time you received the warrant? A.—I signed the receipt.

Q.—These papers, in connection with this account, and the warrant, did they all come in together? A.—The papers, I believe, belonging to the bill, and the warrant, were all pinned together; the warrant was pinned on, and I think the others were mucilaged together.

Q.—The warrant was separated and you got it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you left the balance of the papers with WOODWARD? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this account a just and honest account?

Mr. BURRILL—We object. What is the object of that?

Mr. TREMAIN—Perhaps I ought out of frankness to the gentlemen on the other side to state the object of the question. What I want to show by this question is that this entire account with the exception of perhaps thirty-five per cent. of it, is as wholly fictitious, and had no foundation whatever in justice, in honesty and in fact.

Mr. STOUGHTON—One would suppose that any person who was acquainted with the principles applicable to criminal law, and who had read this indictment, would hardly be serious in offering to the Court evidence of this kind. This indictment is framed under section 38 of the Revised Statutes, which you will permit me to read, perhaps: "Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, shall be a misdemeanor." The indictment is framed under that statute upon the theory that the duty was created under a section of the act of 1870 which the Mayor of the City of New-York willfully neglected to perform. Let me read that section. "All liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and the present President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors are included in the ordinance levying a tax for the year 1871, an amount sufficient to pay such bonds and the interest thereon, and claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to the same upon the certificate of the officers named herein;" and you will observe that the duty which it is supposed comes within the province of the section 38 is binding also on the others who compose the Board of Audit. Now it is not very difficult to imagine that certain claims might be passed by the Board of Supervisors, and that the Mayor might understand his duties imposed on himself and his associates were substantially ministerial, for all claims approved by the Supervisors became liabilities against the County. That has been decided in the case of BONDY vs. The Mayor. This being the only tribunal that had power to say what claims were against the County, it is not difficult to understand, as he states in his message that his duties were ministerial. His duty was judicial, and for the exercise of that upon whatever proof he saw fit to exercise it he was as irresponsible to the law as your Honor is today for the exercise of your judicial duty upon the Bench. Nothing is better settled than that. Now the nature of the duty, the nature of the obligation, the duty imposed upon the Mayor and his associates by this fourth section was judicial, and I repeat, that in the absence of fraud or malice he was as independent in that position as your Honor on the Bench—subject to no private action at the suit of any man, subject to no action at the suit of the people, except in case of fraud and malice. [Mr. STOUGHTON read the indictment against the Mayor, as already published, and continued to say:] Now, your Honor will observe that the indictment states that on the 6th of June, it became and was the duty of Mr. HALL, "under the fourth section of the said act, to audit a claim stated upon certain papers then and there presented to them, and each of them, as a liability against the said County," and by and by it will be material to determine whether there is any averment at all in the indictment that this was a liability. It simply stated that the claim, as a liability, was presented, without stating that it was so. I am now looking at the supposed offense charged. Your Honor perceives that it is simply averred that it became the duty of the Mayor to audit a claim stated upon certain papers then and there presented as a liability against said County, incurred previous to the passage of said act, which said papers so presented contained a claim of so much money for labor and materials done or furnished to the Court-house, as alleged in such claim. Then the indictment proceeds to charge: [Mr. STOUGHTON read the remainder of the first count of the indictment, and continued:] Now that constitutes the entire first count in this indictment. I shall have occasion to show that the second count of the indictment is precisely like the first in judgment of law, charging the same offense by imputation with an additional circumstance or two, which in judgment of law must be rejected utterly as surplusage, making no change in the nature of the offense. Mr. STOUGHTON read the second count, claiming that the additional words "unlawfully and corruptly" in that count did not add anything to the offense, and should be excluded. They did not add anything to the character of the offense charged. They were not averments, but conclusions from the facts previously stated, and then we have the bare allegation that the claim thus presented for audit, Mayor HALL willfully refused to audit, and there it ends. Now we have no allegation here that this claim was an unjust claim, a fictitious claim, or that Mayor HALL had any reason earthly to suppose it. It is alleged that it was his duty to audit it, and that he willfully refused to perform that duty. It is not charged that he had done it on insufficient proof, or had failed by pretending to audit it, which would be a different offense, and one not coming within the purview of this statute. No allegation of fraud, no allegation of complicity with any human being, no averment that this claim was not one which the County ought not to pay, but simply a willful neglect to perform a duty stated to be to audit this account. What was that duty? Why, Sir, it appears before you in a way that cannot be questioned here or under this indictment, that this account was audited. If this duty was judicial, can your Honor sit here to say upon what testimony this audit was to take place? Can your Honor say upon what proofs this claim was to be allowed or disallowed? I beg your Honor's mind upon this, and I beg your Honor to carry out, if, under this first indictment, Mr. GARVEY had gone before the Board of Supervisors, and on claims presented, had asked them to audit them, and they had refused, they would have been guilty of the offense charged in this indictment. How, then, Sir, acting judicially, could an offense be charged, how could it be made out? Would not they have had a right to say: "Sir, we don't like the appearance of this claim or its verification. You must produce this or that species of evidence?" and then having failed to get it audited should go before the Grand Jury and get an indictment framed exactly as this is, and then come here for trial. What would your Honor have said? You would have said: "They were to judge when the obligation to audit was raised. They were acting judicially, and I cannot revise that action." Sitting here as a criminal Judge, if they had the same power of discretion to determine upon what they would act as evidence, to determine when the offense has been committed against the law. Now I submit, Sir, with great respect, it would be monstrous to offer you testimony like this, to come in under a charge like this. Where will it lead us? Why, Sir, if this claim was a fraudulent claim, one which Mr. GARVEY ought not to have been paid, that is utterly inconsequential in determining whether here was an audit or no audit—utterly. For it might well be, as it happens again and again in the Courts of justice, that a claim, unholy in its nature, unsustained by proof, had been allowed without the capacity of the transaction to cast a stain upon the gentleman who presented it, or upon the Court which had passed it. Where will we be if your Honor permits this evidence? This evidence, standing alone, that the claim was an unjust one, assuming it to be so, would be utterly inconsequential, unless superadded to that was this, that Mayor HALL knew it was an unjust claim, and knowing it audited it, nevertheless, with intent to defraud the County; and is that the offense charged in the indictment? Is a man to be brought into a Court of justice, occupying the position my friend does here—is he to be brought into a Court of justice on an indictment like this? Bound hand and foot! racked! left to be tried very much as he would be by a meeting of his political opponents in the Park! What is proposed now? Why, that the Mayor knew that the claims were fictitious. And what sort of an indictment should be framed to meet that? Why, this: That Mayor HALL, being with others charged with the duty of investigating and allowing accounts and liabilities against the County of New-York, fraudulently, and with intent to defraud the County, and in violation of his duty as an auditor, with fraud and malice, or with fraudulent intent, knowing that the claim presented to him was fraudulent and fictitious, had, nevertheless, allowed such claim, and thereby assisted in fraud. Would not that be the form of such an indictment, and would that come under the statute which I read, and under which this indictment is framed? I feel earnestly about this—much more earnest than I should ordinarily feel in discussing, and presenting to your Honor any legal question. I repeat, then, the offense charged in the indictment is one which states no fraud, or wrong, or fault in the Mayor except that he willfully refused to audit the accounts that are not charged to be fraudulent or fictitious—not charged with refusing to audit with intent to defraud, but only in rank violation of his duty. Now, let me go to the second count. There is no allegation from beginning to end of any County liability, in fact, but the mere averment that the claim was presented, which claim contained the averment that this was a County liability for work done upon the Court-house in the City of New-York.

Judge DALY—Could it become a liability until it was audited?

Mr. STOUGHTON—Oh, yes.

Judge DALY—It was not a claim until it was audited. The statute declares that all liabilities incurred previous to the passage of the act should be audited. Then could it be a liability until it passed that ordeal?

Mr. STOUGHTON—This will be more material by and by. I will read the language of the act. It was enacted that all liabilities incurred previous to the passage of that act should be audited. That act did not contemplate the creation of a liability by an audit, but assumed the existence of a liability incurred previous to the passage of the act which was to be ascertained by the audit. I think the act assumes the existence of a liability existing, without the existence of which this Board of Audit, or this audit, would have no sort of jurisdiction whatever.

Judge DALY—The only thing I direct your attention to is the necessity existing of the averment that this was a liability against the County.

Mr. STOUGHTON—It is not of much consequence in my present argument. They were not to enact anything without a liability which had been incurred. I think with great respect it would be very absurd in the Legislature to have inquired—

Judge DALY—It is so plain to my mind as to be almost obvious. What was the Board of Audit for? They were to ascertain whether the claim presented to them was a liability or not, and, having passed on that, it became in the sense of the law a liability which the other officers were to discharge and obey.

Mr. STOUGHTON—Suppose a claim was presented to them which they supposed was not a liability, would it be their duty to audit it?

Judge DALY—That is not the question.

Mr. STOUGHTON—It is essential to the future of the indictment under this statute that it should be alleged that it was a liability incurred previous to the passage of the act. Suppose GARVEY had presented this claim, and had presented it upon paper which be conceived to be evidence to show the County liability incurred previous to the passage of the act, and suppose he had testified they said, "we will not audit it," would it not be indispensable to prove before they could be charged with criminal violation of duty, that it was in fact a liability against the County which it was their duty to audit?

Judge DALY—I agree with you in the last proposition, but in my judgment it does not affect the question of the necessity of the averment of this character in this indictment for not auditing or refusing to audit. My impression is you are right in the assumption of that position, that if GARVEY was the instrument of the prosecution for the violation of duty, it might be necessary on his part, or might not, to show that he had a claim against the City which, as public officers, they refused to audit, and therefore the act was—

Mr. STOUGHTON—That disposes of this question utterly, and I will, therefore, proceed to the consideration of the second count in the indictment. I undertake to say that the words "corruptly and fraudulently," added to the first count, in no manner enlarged the indictment or the character of the offense, which is to be determined by looking at the thirty-eighth section of the statute. It has been held that "willful" is "corruptly" in one sense. Now, looking at the second count. That avers that it became the duty of the Mayor to examine into the validity of the claim stated in the papers presented for audit, as to the liability against the County, to examine into their validity and correctness, &c. Will my friends contend that, if this gentleman had inspected the work done, had taken the statement of the person who had inspected it, had taken the letter written by Tom Jones or anybody else, to the effect that it was a claim proper for them to audit, and had made their certificate of audit, that in the absence of fraud an offense could be charged against them? With equal propriety it might be suggested to a Court sitting in a criminal case to take a certain course in its management. Yet who would hazard such a proposition. The moment we enter upon that domain we touch a rule which relieves men acting judicially from all responsibility for their conduct from all allegations of fraud. And if a charge is made out against them they must be indicted, and this statute does not provide for such an offense. This section 38, which makes it an offense willfully to refuse to perform a duty which may be enjoined upon them is an act which I suppose may not be quite declaratory of the common law. I doubt, may it please your Honor, if before that section, officials, no matter what their position, upon whom duties are enjoined, could be indicted for willfully refusing to perform them. If they could, it would seem hardly essential to pass this statute; but assuming that they might, it would not interfere with my argument at all.

At this point of Mr. STOUGHTON'S argument the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE TURF.

The Maryland Jockey Club—Closing of the Stakes—List of the Entries.

The Bowie Stakes for 1872, and the Dixie Stakes for 1873, of the Maryland Jockey Club, which close on March 1, are given below. The first of these is a post stake for all ages, and closed with seven entries; and the second a stake for three-year olds, which closed with the large number of fifty-nine entries. The Club has cause for congratulation at the numerical strength of the entries. This success is due entirely to the liberal policy pursued by the Club. For, although it has but entered on its third year of existence, it has taken a most commanding position among the clubs of the country.

The following are the entries:

THE BOWIE STAKES.

Fall Meeting, 1872; four-mile heats, for all ages; post entry $100 subscription, play or pay; Club to add $1,500; entries to be made at the post on the day of the race; five or more to fill.

1. Joseph Donahue. 2. D. McDaniel. 3. A. Belmont. 4. F. Morris. 5. R. W. Cameron. 6. John F. Chamberlin. 7. M. H. Sanford.

THE DIXIE STAKES.

Fall meeting, 1873; two miles for three-year old colts and fillies; $100 entrance, half forfeit; the Club to add $1,500, of which $1,000 to the first, and $500 to the second horse; the third horse to save his stakes.

1. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, by Planet, dam Jennie H.
2. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Captain Garland, by imp. Leamington, dam Genista.
3. Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strackino, by Parmesan, dam May Bell.
4. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quits, by imp. Eclipse, dam Columbia.
5. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Megara, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ulrica.
6. John Hagood's b. c. Rutledge, by Vandal, dam Little Ella, by Lexington.
7. Thomas W. Doswell's ch. c. Huntington, by imp. Australian, dam Mazurka, by Lexington.
8. Thomas W. Doswell's ch. f. Cara Lisa, by Censor, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.
9. Thomas W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by imp. Australian, dam Eagless, by imp. Glencoe.
10. O. P. Beard's s. f. Fanny B., by Asteroid, dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
11. D. McDaniel's ch. f., by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar.
12. D. McDaniel's br. f., by imp. Leamington, dam imp. Wombat, by West Australian.
13. W. G. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, by imp. Australian, dam Ada Cheatham, by Lexington.
14. D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Satire, by Revolver, dam Siren, by Oliver.
15. J. S. Watson's ch. c. King Fisher, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.
16. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Jerome Edgar, dam Minnie Miner, by Lexington.
17. J. S. Watson's ch. c. by Jerome Edgar or Extra, out of Nannie Butler, by Lexington.
18. A. Belmont's ch. c. Penwinkle, by Kentucky, dam Fleur-des-Camps.
19. A. Belmont's ch. c. Count d'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington.
20. A. Belmont's ch. c. Silkstocking, by Kentucky, dam Fluke.
21. A. Belmont's b. c. Oaklands, by Leamington, dam Bapta.
22. A. Belmont's imp. b. c., by Breadalbane, dam Ellermire.
23. R. W. Waldon's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice.
24. F. Morris' ch. c. by Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson.
25. Jno. O'Donnell's b. c. by Lightning, dam by Glencoe.
26. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by Kingston.
27. D. D. Withers' imp. b. c., by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by Marquis.
28. J. C. Harris' b. c. Ærolite, by Asteroid, dam Edith.
29. H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.
30. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe.
31. H. D. Burick's ch. f. Nanny B., by Veto, dam Laura Williams by imp. Glencoe.
32. John Cour's ch. f. Governess, by Planet, dam Katona by Voucher.
33. John Cour's b. f. The Nurse, by Australian, dam imp. Zone, by The Cure.
34. William M. Jenning's b. c. Dunbine, by imp. Australian, out of Bonnet, by Lexington.
35. John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Jersey, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe.
36. John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney, (dam of Tubman.)
37. A. Keene Richards' ch. c. War Cry, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis, by the Knight of St. George.
38. A. Keene Richards' ch. c. Limestone, by War Dance, dam Transylvania, by imp. Massoul.
39. A. Keene Richards' ch. c. Major Macon, by War Dance, dam Mary Cass, by Whalebone.
40. Jas. A. Grinstead's br. c. by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit.
41. Jas. A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George.
42. Jas. A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, out of Sequin, by Eclipse.
43. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by imp. Australian, out of Lorette, by imp. Sovereign.
44. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam Laura White, by imp. Glencoe.
45. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George.
46. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lightning, dam by Vandal.
47. M. A. Littell's b. c. Wild-Idle, by Australian, out of Idle-wild.
48. M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow-Craft, by Australian, dam Aerolite, by Lexington.
49. R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, dam Rebecca, by Glencoe.
50. R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam imp. Eleanor, by Voltigeur.
51. Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, dam Katie by Two Bits.
52. Oden Bowie's ch. c. Cecil, by Baltimore, dam Sally Woodward, by imp. Albion.
53. Bacon & Holland's ch. c., by Jack Malone, dam Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion.
54. Bacon & Holland's b. or br. f., by Vandal, dam Neutrality, by Revenue.
55. M. H. Sanford's b. f., by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.
56. M. H. Sanford's ch. f., by Planet or Australian, dam Alabama.
57. M. H. Sanford's ch. g., by Planet, dam Mildred.
58. M. H. Sanford's b. g., by King Lear, dam Goneril.
59. M. H. Sanford's b. f., by King Lear, dam Edena.

Mr. JOHN F. CHAMBERLIN promises to take a front rank the coming season as an owner of good stock, to judge by his recent purchases in Kentucky. Among them are the three-year-old colt *Brennus*, by *Lightning*, out of *Brenner*, by imp. *Knight of St. George*; the three-year-old filly *Venetia*, by *Asteroid*, out of *Verona*, by imp. *Yorkshire*; bay filly *Mary Constant*, by *War Dance*, (son of *Lexington*,) out of *Lass of Sydney*, by imp. *Knight of St. George*; a yearling bay colt, brother to the above; chestnut colt *Wheatley*, three years, by *War Dance*, out of sister to *Pryor*; a chestnut colt, own brother to the above; a bay filly, by *Knight of St. George*, out of sister to *Melbourne*; *Impecunious*, bay gelding, by *Tipperary*, out of *Lucy Fowler*. All these will be trained by the English trainer HAYHOE, a son of the celebrated trainer of Baron ROTHSCHILD. We have received the *Spirit of the Times* stakes for 1873 and 1874. In the stake for 1873 there are twenty-four entries, and in the 1874 stake there are thirty-five; the total being fifty-nine. It will thus appear that these stakes have been successful beyond precedent. The forfeits alone in the first stake will amount to $1,200, and in the second to $1,750; a rich harvest for the winners.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my name has recently been made prominent in connection with the "international copyright" question now before Congress and the country, and as my position and motives have been a good deal misrepresented in various quarters, it is but just, both to the subject and to the firm with which I am associated, that these errors should be corrected, and I ask a small portion of your space for this purpose. It is anything but agreeable to obtrude myself upon the public in so personal a way as now becomes necessary, but the manner of criticism that has been adopted leaves me no alternative. The house I represent has been engaged in importing, manufacturing and selling books for fifty years, and has been built up under the present system, in which it is open to everybody to reprint foreign books without recognizing the claims of authorship. This long and extensive experience with authors, the public, and the trade, certainly gives us the right to an opinion upon that system, and we unhesitatingly condemn it, for the following reasons:

In the first place, it is illiberal and unjust to foreign authors. It takes a great deal of laborious research, hard thinking, and wearisome writing to make a valuable book. The public is not impressed with this, because the author's work is done in seclusion, and there is no such outward demonstration in brain-work as in ordinary industry. Yet, by his patient and exhaustive labor, the author creates property which is valuable to both him and the public. But, cost what it may to the author, if the public wants it, that shows its value to the public; and, if it appropriates his work and refuses to pay him for it, a wrong is committed. We therefore hold the Government to be culpable in not protecting him.

The present system is to be condemned on this ground alone; but the wrong perpetrated reacts with injurious influence upon the trade in this country. For lack of a good system a bad one has grown up, to which all who do business are compelled by the necessities of the case to conform. The first demand of property is for security, and if proper means are not taken to obtain it more questionable means must be. The power of the law failing the publisher is driven to the use of his own power. If a rival house reprints his book, he retaliates; there is a publishers' war; property is destroyed, and the longest purse wins. "Free competitions" thus sacrifices the author, and ends in a monopoly based upon fear and intimidation. If an American publisher voluntarily engages to pay a foreign author he can only do it so long as he is let alone, and he will at any rate be deterred from doing him full justice by the insecurity of his position. To publish a book in any real sense—that is, not merely to print it, but to make it well and widely known—requires much effort and large expenditure, and these will not be invested in a property which is liable to be destroyed at any moment. Legal protection would thus put an end to evil practices, make property secure, business more legitimate, and give a new vigor to enterprise.

Nor can a policy which is unjust to the author, and works viciously in the trade, be the best for the public. The publisher can neither afford to make the book so thoroughly known, nor can he put it at so low a price, as if he could count upon permanent and undisturbed possession of it. Moreover, many valuable books are not reprinted at all, and therefore are only to be had at English prices, for the same reason that publishers are cautious about risking their capital in unprotected property. Even where reprisals are resorted to and books slaughtered, the gain to the public in the extreme cheapness of poor editions is apt to be illusory, for the publishers will not continue to sell them at unremunerative prices, and will in the end neglect or drop them altogether.

On account of these and other evils which might be pointed out, I am opposed to the present system of dealing with foreign authors and their works, and have long been opposed to it. I advocate international copyright as a matter of principle and sound policy, and in my letter to Mr. EVERETT in 1853, I took the ground that I now take. My recent efforts to secure the law have been made simply because there happened to arise a favorable opportunity for action. When recently in England there came up one of those severe newspaper storms, denunciatory of American "pirates," with which that island has been so frequently visited, I seized the occasion to say to the English public that, as an American publisher, I am in favor of dealing justly with their authors; that I believe many of the American people are with me in this desire; and I stated in the following words the essential feature of such a law as I thought they would be willing to adopt: "I am of opinion that any international Copyright law, rigorously in the author's interest, requiring him to make contracts for American republications directly with American publishers, and taking effect only on books entirely manufactured in the United States, would be acceptable to our people." By entire manufacture I meant, and was understood to mean, the usual operations of type-setting, stereotyping, printing and binding. Upon the publication of this letter it was at once and widely admitted by the organs of British opinion that a new and more favorable aspect had been given to the subject; the position was acknowledged by foreign authors to be just, and upon the republication of the letter in this country an opinion was generally expressed that its basis would be satisfactory to the American people. Under these circumstances I proposed the bill with which my name has been assimilated, entitled "an act to grant copyright to foreign authors," and which embodied the plan so widely approved. Its details were unessential, and the Committee of New-York Publishers, which reported it to the Congressional Committee, offered to waive all minor points, if necessary, to secure the main principle. But no sooner did steps begin to be taken toward carrying out the project into a law than it was discovered to be an odious monopoly inspired by selfishness for the protection of American publishers. Let us see how far this charge is justified?

The carping spirit in which the plan has been criticized is well shown in the statement made over and over again, that the "act to grant copyright to foreign authors" is not an international copyright. Then, pray what is an international copyright? The proposed enactment is certainly a copyright of some kind, and it takes effect between the people of different nations. Arrangements between different countries are international arrangements, if words mean anything. It is then charged that the plan is not *reciprocal*; but this is quite another thing. The act was not made reciprocal, because it was designed simply to meet the requirements of our national duty to foreign authors, and we did not wish to encumber it with any extraneous conditions. England, long ago, offered to exchange copyrights on the plausible terms of "equal privileges" for "equal privileges." But this smuggled in publishers' privileges under authors' claims. A true reciprocity would be "authors' rights" for "authors' rights;" and if Congress chooses to annex the condition that this law will only go into effect when foreign Governments reciprocate, it can easily do so.

But the policy of requiring that the books shall be manufactured where the copyrights take effect, has been denounced as an American publishers' speculation, and endless changes have been rung on the charge of "monopoly," "protection," "exclusive privileges," all of which is unmitigated buncombe. There is, of course, monopoly in copyright as there is, also, in marriage and property, for it is an exclusive privilege granted by the author to be publisher of his books. No other way has yet been devised to secure the rights of authorship than to invest the publisher with a monopoly of production. This is the case with American copyrights, and with all copyrights. We are now living under this monopoly, and there are but very few who desire to abolish it. The right of exclusive publication being thus assumed at the outset, the only question is, who shall have it? The restrictive privilege, without which an author's right cannot be secured, must vest somewhere; to whom shall it be given? Shall the publishers who hold the monopoly be English or American? If it is not an "American publishers' copyright," it must, in effect, be an "English publishers' copyright;" if not a "home monopoly," it must be a "foreign monopoly."

The more imminent question, therefore, is not as to the aggrandizement of the American publishing business, but as to its very existence. The partisans of unlimited copyright, such as is advocated by the American Copyright Association, say that the measure I propose is designed as a selfish publisher's speculation. I have an equal right to retort that their measure is designed for the destruction of the American book business; because there can be no mistake about its effect. The authors who make the great mass of our books are in England. Their publishers are there, with their manufacturing advantages. But it is not these advantages we fear; they can be neutralized by the tariff; it is the copyright which governs the case. If the English publishers are allowed to acquire and hold their author's exclusive privileges here, the American book business passes at once under their control. This is understood in England quite as well as here. The London *Times*, in commenting upon my letter, Oct. 24, said: "The motive that suggests the limitation is clear enough, and, we own, is not altogether inexcusable. An immense, if not the chief proportion of the American publishing trade depends upon the works of English writers, and this would be all at once withdrawn from them if English publishers had a monopoly in America of books written in England." We have here the pith of the whole case, and the rapacious selfishness of which I am accused, amounts to this: whereas the unlimited copyright would *uproot* the American publishing business, I proposed a limited copyright that would *preserve* it.

Now, putting aside all personal motives, there are strong public reasons which forbid the transference of the American book business to England. It would not only entail disaster upon extensive industries, but it would be detrimental to the literary class of the country, who are interested in the vigorous development of all the agencies by which books are produced and distributed through the community. The more perfect the means and art of production, and the more comprehensive and energetic the policy of diffusion, the more valuable are the instrumentalities at the author's command. But what is more important, such a course would be detrimental in the highest degree to the American people. No foreign publisher, ever so well represented by an agent or resident partner, could do the same justice to an author or the public as an American house, whose interests, connections and business knowledge are exclusively confined to one country. It is not merely that those who would have large control of our book business, would be three thousand miles away, which of itself is an insuperable difficulty, but the systems of business in the two countries are totally opposed to each other. The English policy is to issue small editions at high prices; the American, large editions at low prices. The main customers of English publishers are circulating-libraries and the rich; as the mass of the people do not buy books, they are little regarded. Here, on the contrary, the people are the book-buyers. The English system is trammeled by the old traditions and inveterate habits which belong to that state of society; it is slow and unadaptive, and in this it again strongly contrasts with our own. Having little sympathy with our people, and little knowledge of our customs, wants and usages, the English publishers would be disqualified from doing us justice, and to commit to them the interests of public intelligence in this country would be preposterous.

But it will be said if they cannot compete with us, why not be satisfied with *that* protection? And in a matter so important as giving currency to ideas, throw all gates open and have free trade. To this I answer, because it is exactly the case in which free trade is impossible—we must not be misled by words. Free trade takes off all restrictions. It means, that, if a foreigner manufactures an article, he shall be at liberty to come here and sell it as cheaply as he can, while, if anybody here can make it cheaper and undersell him, he is at equal liberty to do so. But to invest English publishers with a copyright, is to allow them to bring their manufactures into this market under a patent which forbids all competition. It is the very essence of copyright to deny free trade, for the property which it covers is at once withdrawn from competition. I am reproached for lack of liberality in not accepting "free trade," by those who would "protect" English publishers in the most stringent manner; endowing them with exclusive privileges to come over here and cut up free trade root and branch, and cover the continent with foreign "monopolies."

I will not trespass upon your space to consider the various minor cavils at the plan for "granting copyright to foreign authors," but there is one point further that I desire to notice. It seems to be generally assumed, and it is vehemently declared by many, that international copyright will greatly enhance the price of books—a result which our people, it is said, will never endure. I believe this to be a gross exaggeration. Should we have an unlimited international copyright, with the foreign production of books, the effect would simply be a diminution of business; for the American people will not purchase expensive books, and our publishing system is built upon that fact. If the books are manufactured here they will, of course, be brought out in form and price to suit our market, as our own books are. American copyrighted works, school-books, novels and miscellaneous literature are sold now almost as cheaply, and in numerous cases quite as cheaply as uncopyrighted reprints, and if copyright were paid in these reprints the increase of price would hardly be perceptible. The public do pay a copyright now on many English works, as I happen to know, but they could not distinguish them from other republications by any difference in price. Where they have known it I have never heard a word of complaint, but on the contrary, the most hearty commendation of the plan. The fact is, the copyright in this country, where the profit depends upon large sales, is but a small fraction of the expense of publishing. I said to the English, and I still believe, that the American people would prefer paying the author his moiety on each volume bought, rather than to continue the system of very petty larceny which prevails. I am as much in favor of cheap books as anybody, and I believe that our system is too deeply rooted in the national habits to be much disturbed even if we should put foreign authors on the same footing as our own.

I have been charged with mercenary motives in advocating this measure. I deny the charge, and throw it back upon the opponents of the measure. How we can profit by changing the system they do not show; how they can profit by continuing it is obvious. I perfectly well understand that it is for the pecuniary interest of our house to continue the policy under which we have grown up, and if that were the only consideration in the case, we should certainly oppose international copyright. But business in this country is expansive, and there will be scope enough under any system. But the principle here maintained I hold to be right and politic, that we have got to come to it sooner or later, and on every account, I say, the sooner the better. Having done what I could to promote it, and to let the world understand we are not obstructives in this matter, I leave the question to Congress and the public. If they prefer to continue the present system, it will not be for us to complain, as we shall probably be able to protect ourselves under it in the future as we have done in the past. Very respectfully,

WM. H. APPLETON.

Fifty Cents for a Wife.

From the Boston Traveller, March 4.

A funny-looking specimen of humanity has been perambulating several of our streets for a few days past and going into our warehouses and informing the clerks that he was very much in want of a wife, that he had been trying for a long time and had not succeeded. He seemed terribly in earnest and was willing to pay any one who would recommend him. When asked what price he was willing to give he named fifty cents. He had on a somewhat ancient-looking hat, with the crown more or less jammed, a huge pair of rubber boots, with his pants tucked inside of them, and his hair was long and matted and had the appearance of not having been combed for the last six months. His clothes were more or less tattered, and he really looked as if he needed just what he was in search of. He said he resided near Tufts College, and could give a wife a real good home on a farm. Take him all in all, he was the funniest-looking specimen that has moved around these parts.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Claims Submitted Yesterday—Public Officials Ordered to be Paid—Claims Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The claims of JAMES R. WHITING, No. 4 Warren-street, for rent of premises Thirty-third-street and North River, amounting to $2,289 38, and of JOHN L. BROWN, for rents, amounting to $2,289 38, were presented, and laid over under the rule.

The following pay-rolls and claims, properly certified as correct, in addition to those published exclusively in our issue of yesterday, were then read and ordered to be paid:

The teachers and assistants, &c., of Evening High Schools from Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, 1871, and of Primary and Grammar Schools for the last half of the month of December, 1871, presented at the meeting of the 29th ult., amounting in the aggregate to $30,963 06.

WILLIAM JARVIS, salary as assistant book-keeper in the County Bureau from Sept. 1 to Oct. 7, 1871, $156 25.

STEPHEN SMITH, G. CECCARINI, MAGNUS GROSS and JOHN MULLAY for salaries for services rendered as Commissioners of the Board of Health during the months of September, October, November and December, 1871, in the aggregate $10,666 68.

The Coroners for the quarters ending June 30, Sept. 30 and Dec. 30, 1871:

Of Wm. Schirmer	$11,220
Of Patrick H. Keenan	11,620
Of Nelson W. Young	11,840
Of G. N. Herrman	13,440
In the aggregate	$48.100

The claim of GEORGE M. VAN NORT, $48 39, for salary for services rendered as Commissioner of Public Works from 28th to 31st December, 1871.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, the Surrogate's office, the City Judge's office, and the pay-rolls of the officers and attendants of the Supreme, Superior, and Marine Courts, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of General Sessions, in detail:

Pay-roll of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for October, November and December, 1871	$46,975 00
Pay-roll of Surrogate's office, September to December, 1871	23,975 12
Pay-roll of City Judge's office for September, October, November and December	1,000 00
Pay-roll of Supreme Court, same period	11,511 74
Pay-roll Superior Court, September to December	$14,793 43
Pay-roll Marine Court, same time	12,813 26
Pay-roll Court Common Pleas, same time	13,432 13
Pay-roll Court General Sessions, same time	9,969 37
Amounting in the aggregate	$134,470 05

The pay-rolls of the County Clerk's office:

Charles E. Loew, County Clerk, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	$1,500 00
H. A. Gumbleton, Deputy County Clerk, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	1,166 70
Louis A. Loew, Assistant Deputy County Clerk	1,000 00
Denis Burns, Docket Clerk, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	1,000 00
Isaac T. Brown, Assistant Docket Clerk, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	833 33
E. M. Plum, Clerk of Records, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	833 36
Armin Priegiet, Clerk in Chancery, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	500 00
In the aggregate	$6,833 42

The claims of John Ducy and Patrick Finn for wages for services rendered during the months of October and December, 1871, as inspectors of cattle, on the pay-rolls of the Board of Health Department, severally, $100 for P. Finn, and $66 66 for John Ducy.

The claims for cleaning public offices, of ELLEN LANE and ELLEN FINNELL, at $156 and $78 respectively.

The pay-rolls of officers and appointees of the Law Department in the office of the Attorney to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1871, in the aggregate, $5,800 04.

The claims of Inspectors of street-grading, $5,793.

The claim of WM. H. FELLOWS, Clerk in the Department of Public Works, as stated in the pay-roll of that Department.

The claim of GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS for $5,000, for retaining fee on behalf of the City and County of New-York, in sixteen suits brought by the City, and sixteen suits brought by the County, for the recovery of moneys fraudulently obtained from the City and County of New-York.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS and FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, trustees, &c., and assignees of the Eastern Dispensary, of the City of New-York, to the amount of $905.

WILLIAM A. BEACH for $5,000, for services rendered as counsel in the case of The People *ex rel.* Daniel D. Conover *versus* The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York.

The pay-rolls of the Inspectors of Sewers, Department of Public Works, as follows:

Frank Vetter, Avenue A. sewer from Seventy-first-street to Seventy-fourth-street, three months	$304 00
John Donohue, Forty-fourth-street, Second and Third avenues, October and November	204 00
John Coughlin, Sixty-first-street and Sixty-second-street, Ninth-avenue and Boulevard, September and October	184 00
John T. Kavanagh, over the same ground	112 00
Felix McBride, Seventy-fifth-street sewer, from Tenth-avenue, September and October	208 00
W. S. Sammons, over same ground, the same months	188 00
William R. Dyer, Eighty-ninth-street sewer, Second and Fourth avenues, October, November and December	304 00
Michael Whalen, Eighty-ninth-street sewer, Second and Fourth avenues, October, November and December	276 00
Henry Palmer, Henry C. Butt, Norman McLeod, Tobias Dillon, Charles P. Hewson, for months of October and November, on the One Hundred and Tenth-street outlet sewer, each	204 00
John Green, One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Avenue A and First-avenue, sewer for months of October and November	176 00
Michael Lannon, Seventy-sixth-street sewer, First and Third avenues, October	154 00
Lawrence Manning, Sixty-fifth-street sewer and First-avenue, October and December	108 00
M. Geoghagan, One Hundred and Ninth-street, Fourth-avenue and Harlem River, October and November	196 00
Henry A. Purdy, same ground, for October, November and December	236 00
Jasper Odell, same ground, for October and November	196 00

The pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works for September:

John Lynes, second book-keeper	$291 66
Andrew Devine, second general clerk	208 33
F. Hall, third general clerk	208 33
S. Foster Demery, contract clerk	333 33
H. W. Vultee, assistant contract clerk	125 00
Gilbert Palmer, Superintendent Street Improvements	333 33
Charles M. Clancy, Superintendent Incumbrances	250 00
E. H. Tracy, Chief Engineer	500 00
Charles G. Cornell, Water Register	333 33
T. A. Philips, sixth clerk to Water Register	166 66
G. H. Kerrigan, General Inspector Pavements	208 33
For September, October, November and December:	
Thompson C. Dunn	$600 00
John J. Jones	488 00
Patrick Mackey	488 00
James Kain	488 00
Peter Masterson, for December	32 26
The claim of Wm. McMahon for cleaning streets under contract for month September, 1871	131 00
Philip Farley, cleaning streets under contract month of September, 1871	131 00
P. O. Beirne, grading, &c., Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Harlem River, July 27, 1871	149 22
P. O. Beirne, flagging, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, July 27, 1871	65 52
P. O. Beirne, paving, &c., Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River	495 66
P. O. Beirne, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, Sept. 14, 1871	109 25
P. O. Beirne, paving, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avene to Avenue A, Sept. 1	317 70
P. O. Beirne, flagging, &c., from First-avenue and Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, Sept. 14, 1871	23 92
P. O. Beirne, flagging, &c., from Fifty-ninth-street from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, Nov. 9, 1871	82 80
A. S. Cady, for disbursements to Department of Finance from Sept. 8 to Nov. 29, 1871	120 06
Peter Daly, for expenses delivering notices of assessments, from July to December, 1871	39 00
Wm. Detloff, Armorer Battery C	490 00
D. M. Nagel, Assistant Clerk in Mayor's Office	187 50
Joseph Dowling, salary as Police Justice—arrears	5,000 00
J. T. Barnard & Sons, for coal	29,324 85
John K. Porter for retaining fees on behalf of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1871	5,000 00
Wm. McMahon, for cleaning streets under contract from Oct. 1 to Dec. 11, 1871	316 00
Philip Farley, cleaning streets under contract from Oct. 1 to Dec. 11, 1871	316 00

The pay-rolls of Inspectors of Pavements:

Arthur Devlin, Delancey-street, Bowery to East River, September	$24 50
John A. Curley, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue to East River, October	91 00
Paul Dowling, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue to East River, October	49 00
Lawrence Curry, Seventy-fourth-street, Third-avenue to Avenue A, August	35 00
Thomas F. Lowndes, Forty-third-street, Second-avenue to East River, October	42 00
Wm. Doherty, Forsyth-street, Division to Houston-street, October	91 00
Edmond Powers, Forsyth-street, Division to Houston-street, September and October	181 00
James Goodwin, Eighth-street, Fourth-avenue to Broadway, September	38 50
Wm. O'Brien, Fifty-second-street, Eighth and Ninth avenues, October	91 00
John Ryan, Fifty-first-street, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, September	52 50

The Miller Investigation.

The investigation of the conduct of the Insurance Department, under the Superintendency of GEORGE W. MILLER, was to have gone on yesterday morning at the Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway, but at the hour set down for resuming the proceedings, only one of the Legislative Committee, Mr. BABCOCK, was present. Mr. BARNES was punctual, but Mr. MILLER did not make his appearance, although it was understood that some of his witnesses had arrived to give their testimony. After waiting until noon, and neither Mr. MILLER nor any other member of the Legislative Committee appearing, Mr. BABCOCK decided to adjourn the investigation until 10½ o'clock this morning, when it is expected that it will be resumed by the taking of additional testimony on behalf of Mr. MILLER.

Opposition to Oil Monopolies—Meeting of Petroleum Refiners and Dealers.

An adjourned meeting of petroleum refiners and dealers was held at the office of Messrs. JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, No. 196 Front-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. CHAS. PRATT presided, and Mr. J. H. WICKES acted as Secretary. The report of the committee appointed to meet officers of the South Improvement Company was received and laid over. The report of the committee appointed to confer with the oil producers was also received. The last-named committee employed the telegraph for communicating with the oil producers, and the dispatches received were read amid enthusiasm. The same committee were continued, and a further one made consisting of Messrs. F. C. FREEMAN, WICKES and McDONALD, to take necessary steps for a permanent organization. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the same place, at which time it is expected a specific proposition will be received from the oil producers for a combination of interests against all monopolies.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Deficiency in Ex-Controller Johnson's Accounts—The Bonds Sold Below Par.

The acts of the Legislature in which provision is made for the issue of bonds by the city for street improvements, &c., in most cases state expressly that they shall not be sold below par; but in the laws providing for the issue of Water Board repavement bonds and the sewerage bonds, this provision is omitted. As these were the two city securities which Mr. JOHNSON says he sold below par, (at a total loss to the city of $99,160,) it becomes a question whether the provision which in other acts is expressed, was not meant to be here understood. Corporation-Counselor DE WITT thinks that the bonds should not have been sold at less than par. He says that Mr. JOHNSON never asked his advice upon the subject.

The Brooklyn Charter—Proposed Amendments of the Committee of Fifty.

The Reform Committee of Fifty yesterday published the following manifesto, suggesting a few amendments to the amended charter as proposed by the Committee of Seventy-five:

The Committee of Fifty indorse to the fullest extent the principles upon which the Committee of Seventy-five have made their proposed amendments to the charter of the City of Brooklyn. They believe that it would be a great benefit to the people of the city to abolish the present Commissions of Water and Sewerage, Parks, Police, Fire and License, and to vest the appointment of Commissioners for those Departments in the Mayor or the Common Council. This Committee have voted to place the power of appointment with the Mayor, and would prefer that the present Board of Assessors remain in office to the end of their present terms. They would elect the Mayor for two years, and make him ineligible for the next two years. They would separate the Excise from the Police Department. They would provide for the sales of land for taxes and water rates at the same time, so as to save the expense of additional advertisement. In other respects, with some slight exceptions, this Committee agree substantially with the amendments proposed by the Committee of Seventy-five. But this Committee submit the matter to the good judgment of the representatives of the people in the Senate and Assembly, with the request that they will urge the passage of the amended charter, as proposed by the Committee of Seventy-five, with our amendments, if deemed desirable; if not, then to have the same passed as proposed, with such amendments as to them shall seem proper.

(Signed,) SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
Chairman.

Executive Committee—E. T. Backhouse, Thomas N. Rooker, John S. Roberts, J. C. Smith, R. H. Chittenden, J. G. L. Boettcher, Wm. A. Coit, Julian Allen.

The Excise Commission—Report of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty.

By a long report of the Subcommittee of the Reform Committee of Fifty upon the Excise Commission, it appears that some difficulty was met with in obtaining satisfactory information. The following questions were submitted to the Commission, to which the Committee report they did not see fit to reply:

1. In what bank or banks are the accounts of your Board kept? 2. Of the moneys received for licenses and balances thereof retained in your custody, is any portion thereof put out at interest, or otherwise productively used, pending your periodical payments into the City Treasury? 3. If put out at interest, or otherwise so used, to whom does the benefit of such interest or use accrue, and what disposition is made thereof? 4. How often and at what special dates, if any, is your Board required by law to make returns to the City Treasurer of the moneys received from license fees? 5. What is the meaning of the charge on your books under date of July 12, 1871, of $2,000, paid to R. THURSBY on account of percentage on license money?

The Committee also report:

To the assertion that they pay over the funds received from license fees in May and January—paying over their last cent in May, and only holding back a balance "to meet all emergencies" in December—we set forth, that when making their first payment of $50,000 to the City Treasurer, in June, 1870, they held back a balance of $34,177 55, which had increased, in May, 1871, to $86,363 62, when they made their second payment of only $35,000, retaining a balance, after paying current expenses for the month, of $18,311 97. [Was this paying over their last cent in May?] This balance had accumulated in October to $115,911 29, when they paid over $50,000, retaining a balance of $64,800 52, which on Dec. 31 had increased to $66,948 56, from which, on Jan. 2, 1872, they paid over to the City Treasury the comparatively trifling sum of $25,000, retaining in their own custody to cover all emergencies, $41,949 56, when the average monthly expenses of their Board, including every item but percentage, is less than $1,600. In answer to the statement that interest is credited to the City, and that your Subcommittee were so informed, we would state that on their cash book of receipts and disbursements, of which a transcript was taken, and where such credits should properly appear, there are no credits entered of any interest money to the City, as due, or having been paid; and if any such credits appear they must be entered on books to which we have not had access, and of the existence of which we had no knowledge.

The Horrors of Hydrophobia—Six Children Bitten by a Rabid Dog in Brooklyn—One of them Dying from Rabies—Death of a Horse from the Malady.

On the 9th of February JULIA CONNOLLY, eleven years of age, residing with her parents at No. 45 Walworth-street, Brooklyn, while returning home from a store in the neighborhood, whither she had been sent by her mother, was bitten in the cheek and upper lip by a rabid dog. The girl ran home, and, it becoming known that the animal was rabid and had bitten several other children, the dog was searched for, found at the Flushing-avenue car stables and killed. The wound on JULIA'S face healed, and it was hoped the girl would escape an attack of hydrophobia; but on Monday last she was taken ill, and physicians being called to prescribe for her, her parents were promptly informed that their daughter was suffering from rabies. Since that time she has rejected all food and drink, and even the medicines prescribed by her medical attendants. She continually froths at the mouth and suffers great agony. She seems to be conscious, however, and expresses a constant desire to go to her mother, who is engaged in another room in the sad duty of watching over her babe who is dying from congestion of the lungs. JULIA was yesterday placed in an arm-chair, and so violent were her writhings that it required several persons to hold her down. The physicians say she cannot recover, and that death may ensue at any moment. Yesterday she was visited by PATRICK MCGUIGAN, whose daughter, aged five years, was bitten by the dog from which JULIA received her wounds. When told that there was no efficacy in applying the dog's hair to the wound, or in permitting the child to eat the animal's heart and liver raw, he was much troubled. Four other children—making six in all—were bitten by the same dog, but JULIA is the only one who has been seized with hydrophobia.

WILLIAM CODY, the city undertaker of Brooklyn, lost a valuable horse on Wednesday. Death was caused by hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a dog kept in Mr. CODY'S stables. On Wednesday one of Mr. CODY'S workmen found that the horse was covered with foam, and trembling in every limb. A veterinary surgeon was consulted, who at once said that the animal was suffering from hydrophobia. While a messenger was absent in search of a pistol, with which it was proposed to shoot the horse, the animal struggled so violently that he died from strangulation.

Brief Notes.

GEO. C. DRISCOLL was arrested, yesterday, charged with having obtained money by representing himself as a clergyman.

Controller SHROEDER will issue registered assessment bonds in place of the non-registered ones heretofore issued.

On Wednesday night a thief entered the house of JOHN F. HENRY, corner of Second-place and Smith-street. He made his escape with $30 in money and a valuable gold watch.

JOHN RAPPEL sued NICHOLAS P. O'BRIEN, lawyer, in the County Court, to recover $105, alleged to have been collected in excess of his fees. Verdict for defendant yesterday.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of JOHN H. COMSTOCK'S residence, No. 180 Elliott-place, from an overheated range, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

CHARLES GILL sued CHARLES H. WILLIAMSON, photographer, in the County Court, before Judge MOORE, for $154 50, balance of a loan said to be due him. Verdict for plaintiff yesterday of $94 50.

The last match for the billiard championship of Long Island will begin Monday evening next. The present holder of the cue, Mr. ROGERS, presents the emblem to be contested for, and it becomes personal property of the winner. The contestants will be Messrs. Rogers, Rapelye, Sproul, Kirkby, Hardy and Vanderwerker.

New-York Prison Association—Election of Officers.

The New-York Prison Association, yesterday, elected the following ticket:

President JOHN DAVID WOLFE; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Francis Lieber, LL. D., Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscom, M. D., Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. J. Stanton Gould, Hon. Charles J. Folger; Corresponding Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, Wm. G. Gilman; Executive Committee—Hon. W. F. Allen, John H. Authon, Wm. T. Booth, Stephen Cutter, Richard L. Dugdale, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Renselaer N. Havens, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Charles H. Kitchell, Hon. Erastus D. Culver, Samuel Osgood, D.D., George D. Phelps, Adam T. Sackett, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Sinclair Tousey, James H. Titus, Charles E. Hackley M. D., Robert R. McBurney, Theo. W. Morris, Henry S. Terbell, W. W Happin, Jr., and Levi M. Bates.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—130, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 18, Ulreckson vs. Bark Milton; 173, Irwin vs. Steam-tug W. C. Cheney; 174, Bass vs. Steam-tug W. C. Cheney; 175, Peterson et al. vs. Steamer Java; 184, Fetchenburg vs. Bark Woodland; 185, Fosdick vs. Fielden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2381, Wade et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2501, The Birmingham Banking Company, limited, vs. Veit et al.; 2527, Morgan vs. Reyment; 2635, Lake vs. Anderson, impleaded; 2701, Roncke vs. Wiggens et al.; 2733, Todd vs. The National Fibre Company; 2803, The Ansonian Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 2817, Thurber et al. vs. Weltje; 2881, Rice vs. Laurens, impleaded; 1969, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 2143, Hamilton vs. Bags; 2293, The East River National Bank vs. Montague, impleaded; 2475, Wilson, assignee, vs. Tremperbane; 2503, Baker et al. vs. Niles; 2563, Reid et al. vs. Meyenberg et al.; 2629, Lerch vs. Dexneimer; 2643, Corning vs. Wallace et al.; 2719, Wilson vs. Lester et al.; 2737, Barringer et al. vs. Murray et al.; 2841, Montgomery vs. Levien; 2845, Andrus vs. Church; 2853, Anderson vs. Sherwin; 2887, Higgins et al. vs. Fitch et al.; 2983, Taylor et al. vs. Hughes et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1186, Chamberlain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 1456½, The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 2188, McMinn et al. vs. Wheeler; 2526, Altshal et al. vs. Kingsley; 2278½, Wood et al. vs. Healy; 2540, Manken vs. Oaky et al.; 2584, Geltz et al. vs. Long; 2606, Walsh et al., Executor, vs. Hellsburgh; 2632, The American Tontine and Savings Insurance Company vs. Hermanspann; 2642, Corning vs. Wallace et al.; 2648, Same vs. Same; 2702½, Godfrey vs. O'Hara; 2712, Nisser vs. Dugan; 2732, Miner, Jr. vs. Totten et al.; 1303, Whittemore vs. Hadley; 2250½, Rudd vs. Engleman; 2566, Heroy et al. vs. Schleier; 2646, Hess vs. Stewart; 2700, Roux et al. vs. Dwyer; 2720, Young vs. Young; 2802, Lodge et al. vs. Lambert; 2834, Miller et al. vs. Sutton; 2842, Bailey vs. New Lamp Chimney Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M., calendar called at 12 M.—8, Barnes vs. Gayner et al.; 23, Wetzler vs. Closs; 36, Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Benedict et al.; 37, Sherley vs. Chamberlain; 44, Hawes, &c., vs. Benning; 58, Phillips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 59, Shiffer vs. Goldsmith et al.; 60, Same vs. Same; 61, Phillips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 62, Phillips vs. Goldsmith et al.; 67, Millset al. vs. Britton; 69, Landon vs. *Tribune* Association; 70, Same vs. Same; 73, Rico vs. Kinney; 76, Arnold vs. Schneider; 77, Russell vs. Hammell et al.; 79, Ryle, Jr., et al., vs. Kahmiler; 82, Kennedy et al. vs. Thrall; 83, Early vs. Chave; 87, Bregham et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company; 88, Eldridge et al. vs. Clawson; 111, In the matter of the election of The Manhattan Compost Pipe Company; 131, Strasburger vs. Fiske, Jr.; 155, Budlong vs. Edwards; 165, Beckert vs. Susquehanna and Albany Railroad and Coal Company; 166, Susquehanna and Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company; 167, Spencer vs. White.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Adjourned to Monday, March 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Off causes in February Term.—1571, Schackelferd vs. France; 1573, Pohalski vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 1579, Brod vs. Frank; 1161, Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1261, Julian Brothers vs. Smith et al.; 1471, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 1289, Falkenan vs. Fargo; 1375, Ward vs. Will; 1469, Wolf vs. Cleve et al.; 1227, Lane vs. Beman; 1429, Godfrey vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 365, De Wolf vs. Crandall; 401, Same vs. Same; 1555, Stevens vs. McCabe; 1185, Heerbrandt vs. Krake; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 1321, Mitchell vs. Styles et al.; 1275, Mierson vs. Hope; 1265, Lough vs. Romaine; 129, Duer vs. Read; 1581, Cook vs. Starkweather; 1319, Main vs. Tallman; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1563, Roome vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company; 1427, Lederer vs. Ehrenfield; 101, French vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1395, Fleming vs. New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company; 1455, Springstein vs. Marshall et al.; 789, Blant vs. Marx.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1065½, Schait vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 893, Pugsley vs. Morgan; 1829, More vs. Rand; 473, Dertchel vs. Walker et al.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 852, Leperin vs. Landmann; 1038, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 819, Peacock vs. Agg; 472, Austin vs. Goodrich.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1297, Driscoll vs. Clarkson; 1339, Brown vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1063, Middleton vs. Andrews; 1357, Trustees of Columbia College vs. Spratts et al.; 1358, Ross vs. Cockerill; 1360, Same vs. Same; 1361, Hagner et al. vs. Lansing; 1362, Whitney vs. Hartley; 1363, Hexter vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1365, Mechanics' Bank of Nashville vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1366, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1367, Pohlman vs. Schaffer; 1370, Turmely vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1371, Kaso vs. Keller; 1372, Carman vs. Hunt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8096, Nelson vs. O'Brien; — Sixth National Bank vs. Rider; 7996, Kramer vs. Dunbar; 8086, Donovan vs. Bates; — Walbrook vs. Mohtz; 7999, O'Donnell vs. Schiele; 8038, Berg vs. Aaron; 9063, Hartz vs. Moritz; 9064, Same vs. Same; 7907, Blackburn vs. Burnham; 8240, Frank vs. Leyding; 8241, Fricking vs. Mehl; 8242, Spalthoff vs. Mehl; 8243, Sayles vs. Maher; 8244, Oliver vs. Lewis; 8245, Jones vs. Leamey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—8220, Strauss vs. Johnston; 8425, Bollman vs. Donovan; —, Berlener vs. Johnston; 8227, Stern vs. Perkins; 8230, Gruber vs. Uhlman; 8232, Michaels vs. Schwab; 8234, Amelung vs. Fraser; 8235, Thurber vs. Block; 8236, Nisson vs. Wubbenhorst; 8238, Miller vs. Meyer; 8239, Schuberth vs. Maverick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—8819, Brandeis vs. Hook; 9038, Lyman vs. Ryan; 8827, Smith vs. Moasticatic Manufacturing Company; 9033, Kearney vs. Buddenrick; 8228, Smith vs. Miller; 8229, Parish vs. Litger; 8542, Schwarz vs. Wetherall; 8718, Durend vs. Edson; 9012, Mean vs. Totten; 9013, Mee vs. Baker; 9015, Beers vs. Lewis; 9116, Johnson vs. Simpson; 9019, Edwards vs. Hess; 9035, Underhill vs. Terry; 9166, Smith vs. Gardner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. James Whalen, rape; 2, The People vs. Frank McCormack, rape; 3, The People vs. Frederick Stein, rape; 4, The People vs. George Quinn, robbery; 5, The People vs. Henry Allison and Alex. Thompson, felonious assault and battery; 6, The People vs. Thomas Reilly and James Wren, burglary; 7, The People vs. Mary C. Wilkins, grand larceny; 8, The People vs. Wm. Simpson, obscene literature; 9, The People vs. Archibald Campbell, assault and battery; 10, The People vs. George W. Doty and Sherman P. Sage, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Robinson.

Wembold *vs.* Peters; see memorandum with clerk.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Gilbert.

Ransom McEwen et al. *vs.* Wm. Wright; motion to exchange place of trial denied; 10 costs to abide event.

Antonio G. De Gogorza *vs.* Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; Circuit case settled.

John Reim *vs.* Thomas Riley; motion to vacate order to file security for costs denied, without costs.

Maria L. T. Smith *vs.* Rebecca C. Davison et al.; costs.

Owen Mesier *vs.* Godfried Grossman et al.; motion to change venue granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Wm. A. Woodward *vs.* Ezra Cornell; motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 131—*Steam-boat St. John vs. Hasbrouck.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision between the barge *Ulster County*, owned by the appellees, and the *St. John*, the property of the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, on the Hudson River, in November, 1864. The barge was in tow of the propeller *Pluto*, and the answer alleged that the propeller was chargeable with the collision, as she did not have a competent crew nor a competent pilot, was out of her proper track of boats going up the river, the course of the propeller; did not heed the signal of the *St. John*, and did not stop or back when the danger of a collision become apparent. The District Court found the *St. John* at fault for not having a proper lookout, and for attempting to pass to the eastward, or on the starboard side of the propeller and her tow, instead of passing to the right. The decree was accordingly for the libellants. It is here insisted that the observer of the forward lookout had nothing to do with the collision; that the *Pluto* could not have been discovered by such a lookout sooner than she was, and that the maneuvering of the steamer was justified. The point of the negligence of the *Pluto* made below is also insisted upon here.

C. Jones for appellant; C. Donahue for appellees.

No. 129.—*United States vs. Ballard.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—The question in this case was whether or not Ballard, as Collector for the District of Cuyahoga, Ohio, was entitled to retain for his own use, without paying it into the Treasury, moneys received by him from the owners of steamers, and from engineers and pilots, under the act of 1852, by virtue of the act of June, 1864. The Collector insisted that by this law he was to have a fixed salary of $1,000, and in addition thereto the fees collected, provided the aggregate compensation of salary and fees should not exceed $2,500; and that he was therefore entitled to retain the sums demanded by the Department, as his compensation did not exceed the limits named. The Court so found, and the judgment was for the defendant. The Government here urges that the special fees demanded by the Department, collected under the act of 1852, were by that act to be accounted for to the United States, and that they were not, therefore, included among the fees which the Collector may retain.

A. G. Riddle for Ballard; B. H. Bristow for Government.

No. 128.—*Davenport vs. Lamb et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.—This is a controversy concerning the title to block G, in the City of Portland. A partition suit was instituted by Lamb et al., in which Davenport was a defendant, he being the owner of the property, as claimed, by a direct line of conveyances from the owners of the Portland land claim, and was the only defendant who answered. Upon the trial the decision was in favor of the plaintiffs, except as to a small proportion of the property which was adjudged to Davenport. It is here insisted that the Court erred in taking jurisdiction to try the adverse claims of Davenport in a suit of partition, and that he should have been adjudged to be entitled to the whole of the property.

W. W. Chapman for appellant; George H. Williams for appellees.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 7.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

RIGHTS OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

Denney vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—This action is brought to recover $5,000 damages for having been forcibly ejected from a railroad-car of the defendant. It appeared that plaintiff bought at Cincinnati a through ticket to New-York. He stopped over at several places on the route, including Albany, where he stopped a day, and subsequently, when proceeding to New-York, the conductor rejected his ticket, and on his refusing to pay his fare, ejected him from the car. Plaintiff claimed that before leaving the train at Albany he asked the conductor to mark his ticket, so that stopping over would not interfere with its validity, and was told by the conductor that it was unnecessary to so mark it. The defense is that the rules of the road require that passengers with through tickets shall remain on the same train on which they start to the end of the route, unless otherwise permitted by the Company, and that the assurance of the conductor of the train on which plaintiff arrived in Albany, that the ticket would be good after stopping over, was in violation of the Company's rules, and therefore not binding on it. The case is still on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 7.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

REMOVAL OF CASES OF ASSAULT TO MARINE COURT.

Lorenz Meyer vs. Ernst Rutter.—This was an action for assault and battery, and at the last term of the Court a judgment by default was taken by plaintiff for $3,000. The default was subsequently opened, and the case reached yesterday for trial. Judge VAN BRUNT ordered that the case be sent to the Marine Court, in conformity with the provisions of a recent statute. The transfer, he said, was a matter in the discretion of the Court, and, so far as he was concerned, he didn't intend to allow any case of assault and battery to be tried before him. The plaintiff in the case was a letter-carrier, and received the injuries complained of at the hands of the defendant while attending a German festival at one of the up-town gardens.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Jacob Fischel.—This was a suit to recover $1,000 on a bond given by one David Filau, a distiller, Fischel being one of the sureties. Defalcations and irregularities in the conduct of his business were alleged against Eilau by the Collector, and suit was brought against the surety for the amount of the bond. The defense put in the plea that Fischel's signature had been forged, and that he knew nothing of his name having been signed to the bond. After hearing the evidence, Judge BENEDICT decided that the signature was a forgery, as claimed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Committee on the Revision of Storage Rates—The Tariff Question—The Chamber Wants to Hold Property to the Value of Two Millions of Dollars.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE presided. CHRISTIAN BORS and ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST were elected members of the Chamber. The Executive Committee reported that they had received from Hon. Mr. HALSEY, member of Congress, a copy of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives to incorporate and authorize the New-York and Brooklyn Submerged Tubular Bridge Company to construct a tunnel across the bed of the East River, with the request that the Chamber express its opinion whether the construction of such tunnel would be an impediment to navigation. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee with power.

The Committee to which was referred the paper read by Col. GOWEN, relative to the subject of raising and transporting vessels over obstructions at the mouths of rivers, recommended that the Chamber decline to join in a memorial asking Congress to grant a subsidy for the purpose of putting Col. GOWEN's system into practical operation. This recommendation was adopted by the Chamber.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, from the special committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the Custom-house and of the warehousemen in reference to a revision of the rates of storage, presented a report, accompanied by a schedule of rates, which concluded as follows:

"Your Committee deem it proper, in view of a misconception, which, to some extent, in the communication sent to them, call attention to the fact that these rates are maximum rates, binding only in the absence of special contracts for storage, and that merchants and warehousemen will be hereafter, as heretofore, entirely at liberty to make such bargains in regard to storage as may to them seem good. Your Committee have, in almost all cases, assented to rates higher than the present actual rates of storage where there is competition for the business, because special bargains are made in almost all cases where the quantities are large, and for small parcels it is manifestly just that the warehousemen should receive liberal rates as they are subjected to a higher ratio of expense, and more trouble in doing such business. At the same time your Committee have endeavored to keep the rates within such moderate limits as will lessen the temptation to organize improper combinations for the General Order business, and check the disposition, which has been subject of just complaint, to hurry goods into public stores before the merchant could procure his permits for delivery. Your Committee, in conclusion, are happy to bear testimony to the earnest desire of the representatives of the Custom-house to place these revised rates on a satisfactory basis, and of the Committee of Warehousemen to meet the just demands of the commerce of this port.

The rates reported to the Chamber were approved, and a list of them authorized to be forwarded to the Collector of the Port, together with a recommendation that the revised schedule be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOWS, after some remarks on the subject of tariffs, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In a period of about eighty years, there have been enacted by Congress no less than forty-five different Tariff laws, affecting the duties on merchandise imported into the United States—averaging more than one for every Congress since the foundation of our present Government—raising and reducing the rates, and making articles free or dutiable under the impulses of the times, and thirteen of these tariffs were made within ten years—twelve of which are in operation at the present time, while still another is in contemplation; and,

Whereas, The frequent alterations of the rates of duty have ever been productive of serious annoyance and injury to our country at large, by continually disturbing and unsettling the regular course of trade, and by deranging the currency, and otherwise bringing ruin upon the plans and establishments engendered by previous tariffs, besides being an element of much disputation and waste of public time and money in the halls of Congress and the politics of the nation; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this Chamber the best good of our country demands that her tariff laws should hereafter be constructed with more care and deliberation, and in reference to the utmost stability and permanence that there should be a full and thorough investigation into all the industrial departments in order to properly understand each and every article in its uses and importance, and the various phases wherein it may affect other articles or be affected by them in their rates of taxations, and also in relation to similar or competing ones of home production; and,

Whereas, The following suggestions appear to be applicable as a general outline for meeting the wants of commerce in the formation of such Tariff law: 1. That all imported articles should be arranged under the heads, viz.: those intended to be always dutiable, those intended to be always free, and those which may be dutiable or free, as the Government exigencies require; 2. That the number of dutiable articles should be reduced to the smallest scale consistent with the reception of a proper public revenue and a due regard to an incidental protection of those home industries which are deemed most worthy and essential to the general good, because such reduction, with an avoidance of all complex modes of assessment, would simplify the work and lessen the expenses of collection; also, diminish fraudulent and smuggling importations and errors of construction, with their attendant reclamations and lawsuits. 3. That a good, inexpensive and liberal bonded warehouse system should accompany the tariff of duties. 4. That every dutiable article should be so classified that all which will bear one rate of taxation may be put together, and so on in the different rates, from the highest to the lowest, and in such manner that if, after a great period of years, it is found that more or less revenue is required, a simple increase or reduction of a percentage on each rate will accomplish that object. 5. That, when such changes in the rates of duty are made, the fact should be publicly announced at least one year before they go into effect, and all merchandise then in bond should be treated as fresh importations, subject only to the new rates of duties; therefore,

Resolved, That the attention of the United States Congress at Washington is respectfully asked for the consideration of the foregoing preamble, and it is requested to authorize a committee composed of suitable members from the different sections of the country, with power to act continuously and during recess of Congressional sessions until the work is finished, in order to collect from past experience, and from merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, miners and others, all the necessary information for the construction of a comprehensive, judicious and permanent Tariff law, and Congress is also urgently solicited to make no more changes in the rates of duty on imported merchandise until a new law is deliberately and carefully made as desired, and all previous Tariff acts are repealed, and this great cause of national injury and complaint is thereby removed.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed and signed by the officers of this Chamber, and forwarded to the United States Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, and that a printed copy of the same be sent to the Boards of Trade and other suitable associations of the country, with a request that they will express to Congress as early as practicable their opinions on this important subject.

The Chairman said the subject was one of the most important matters which could be brought before the public, and it should, therefore, be considered most carefully. The question of the tariff had made great parties and engaged the attention of the country for nearly a century.

After some discussion in regard to the matter the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce.

A copy of a bill in regard to assay and coinage, a resolution relative to the General Order system, and the draft of a bill on the subject of usury, were referred to appropriate committees. The special committee having charge of the matter of the erection of a new building for the Chamber were authorized to memorialize the Legislature to permit the Chamber to hold property not exceeding $2,000,000 in value. The Chamber then adjourned to Tuesday next, when a special meeting will be held for the purpose of electing a Commissioner of Pilots in the place of AMBROSE SNOW, whose term of office has expired.

Payment of Pensions.

The payment of pensions, which was begun on Monday by Col. L. L. DOTY at the United States Pension Agency, corner of Hanover-street and Exchange-place, was continued yesterday, and, it is expected, will continue until the close of the present month. Up to the close of yesterday's work over 1,800 persons had been paid, the total amount paid out being about $50,000. Ten clerks are employed at the agency, and the work extends from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C..'62	111⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	107⅞
2,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 R.c.	107⅞	50,000 U. S. 5s. '81, C. b3.	109

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

200 Canton ....b3.	90	700 Lake Shore.......c.	93¼
400 West. Union.......c.	70¾	200 do..........	93⅜
300 do..........	70⅝	400 Union Pacific........	36⅛
500 do.........s3.	70½	200 do.........s3.	36⅜
300 Quicksilver.......b3.	37	300 North-western.b3.	79⅛
200 Pacific Mail........	63⅛	300 do.........s3.	79⅛
500 do.........c.	63¼	400 do.........b3.	79⅜
900 do.........s3.	63½	400 do..........	79⅛
200 do.........b3.	63⅝	100 Rock Island........	114⅛
1800 do..........	63¾	200 do.........b3.	114⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R..	99⅝	400 St. Paul...........	58⅜
20000 N. Y. C. & H. S.	94⅜	400 Tol. & Wab.........c.	75⅛
300 Erie.........s3.	33⅝	500 do..........	75⅜
800 do..........	33¾	200 Ohio & Miss........	45⅛
950 do..........	33⅞	200 do..........	45⅜
400 do.........c.	33⅝	500 C., C. & I. C.........	24½
700 do..........	33⅝		

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	66⅛	2300 Erie R............	34⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	36	400 do..b. c..b3.	34
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	30½	200 do..........	34
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	94⅝	400 do.........c.	34¼
4,000 do..........	94⅛	1100 do..........	34¼
4,500 Brook. 6s, W.L.	95	300 do.........s3.	34¼
1,000 Brook. 6s, Pk.L.	103⅝	500 do.........b3.	34¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	92	3100 do..........	34¼
5,000 do..........	92⅛	500 do..........	34¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.Bs.	82¼	200 do.........s3.	34¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	82½	300 do..........	34¼
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..	99	3500 do..........	34⅜
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87	400 do..........	34⅜
2,000 Col., C & I. C. 1st.	92¾	300 do.........s3.	34⅜
4,000 Great West. 2d.	89½	100 do..........	34⅜
4,000 C.F. & Minn. 1st.	83⅛	1200 do..........	34⅝
2,000 Am. D.&I.Co.7s.	93	9800 do..........	35
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s, Bs.	96	400 do.........s3.	34⅝
10 Merchant's Bank.	119	1800 do..........	35⅛
60 Phœnix Bank.....	102	100 L.S. & M. S. Scrip, bet. call	89⅛
26 Hanover Bank....	108⅛	100 Panama R....b. c.	87
45 Park Bank.......	159½	200 Clev. & Pitts. guar.	90⅛
20 Del. & Hud. Can..	119⅜	2700 C. & N. W..b.c.b3.	79⅛
5 do..........	119⅛	200 do.........c.	79⅜
200 Canton Co........	90	600 do.........b3.	79½
300 do..bet. call.	90⅛	200 do..........	79⅜
300 do.........b3.	90⅛	600 do..........	79⅜
150 Cum. Coal & Iron.	70	400 do..........	79⅛
100 Quicksilver Min..	36⅜	800 do..........	79⅛
200 do..........	37	400 do..........	79
500 West. Un. Tel. b.c.	70⅛	200 do..........	78⅞
900 do..........	70⅝	100 C., C., C. & I...s3.	88¼
100 do.........b3.	71	700 Chic. & R. I.......	114⅛
200 do..........	71	100 do.........b3.	114⅛
1000 do.........s3.	70⅛	100 do.........s3.	114⅛
200 do..........	70⅜	500 do..bet. call.	114⅛
800 do..........	70⅜	2800 do..........	114⅛
200 Md. Coal Co.....s3.	18	400 do.........c.	114⅛
300 Pacific Mail........	63⅜	2100 do..........	114⅛
1000 do..........	63⅜	1000 do.........b3.	114⅛
200 do..b. c..b3.	63⅜	800 do..........	114⅛
5300 do..........	63⅜	700 Mil. & St. Paul.....	59⅛
200 do.........c.	63⅜	300 do..b. c..b3.	59
1200 do.........b3.	63⅜	200 do..........	59
1900 do..........	63⅜	1400 do..........	59⅛
300 do.........s3.	63⅛	400 do..........	59⅛
1600 do..........	63⅜	300 do.........c.	59⅛
400 do.........b3.	63⅛	6 P., F.W. & C. guar.	98
400 do.........s3.	63⅛	400 Del., L. & W......	106⅛
200 do..........	63⅜	420 do..........	106⅛
1500 do..........	63⅛	200 do..bet. call.	106⅛
2000 do..........	63⅛	600 Ohio & Miss..c.	45⅛
1600 do..........	63	600 do.........b3.	46
200 Adams Ex.......b3.	94	200 do.........b3.	45⅜
10 Am. M. Un. Ex...	69¾	200 do..........	46
100 do.........b3.	70	200 do.........c.	46
200 do..b. c..b3.	70	100 do..........	45⅜
200 Wells-Fargo Ex...	73⅛	400 do.........c.	45⅜
55 U. S. Ex.........b3.	67	22 Ohio & Miss. Pf...	75
100 do.........b3.	67⅛	60 Morris & Essex...	92⅞
100 do..........	67⅛	120 do..........	93
200 do..........	69	100 St. Louis & I. M...	77
200 do..........	69⅛	100 H. & St. Joseph....	38⅛
1000 do..........	69⅛	1300 Col., C. & I. C....	24⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call.....b3.	99⅛	400 do..bet. call.	24⅛
400 do..........	99⅝	500 do..........	24½
500 do.........b3.	99⅜	200 Mil. & St.P. Pf. b.c.	79
1400 do..........	99⅝	800 do..bet. call.	79⅛
100 do.........b3.	99⅛	800 Un. Pac..bet. call.	36⅛
200 do..........	99⅛	1000 do..........	36⅛
30000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs...b. c...c	94¼	800 do..........	36⅛
20000 do..........	94⅛	1400 do..........	36⅛
400 Harlem R........	108	800 Tol., W.&W. b.c.s3.	75⅛
200 do..........	108⅛	900 do..........	75⅜
100 L. S. & Mich. So..	93⅛	3000 do..........	76
500 do..bet. call.	93⅛	200 do.........b3.	76
500 do.........b3.	93⅛	1800 do..........	76⅛
2600 do..........	93⅛	100 do..........	76⅛
1200 do.........s3.	93⅛	400 do..........	76⅛
500 do.........b10.	93⅛	1000 do..........	77⅛
1600 do..........	93⅛	200 do..........	76⅜
300 Bos., H. & E..b.c.	3⅝	500 do..........	76⅜
		400 do..........	76⅜
		200 Reading..bet. call.	114⅛
		200 do.........c.	114⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	115⅜	$2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111½	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C...	109

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

2900 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	63	1400 Chi. & N. W......	78⅜
600 do..........	63⅛	1200 do..........	78⅜
300 do.........b3.	63⅛	1200 do..........	78⅝
400 do.........b3.	63⅛	200 do..........	79
400 do..........	62⅞	600 L. S. & M. So.....	93⅜
2600 do..........	62⅞	500 W. U. Tel.........	70⅛
200 Tol., W. & W......	76⅛	300 do..........	70⅛
1000 do..........	76⅛	500 Col., C. & I. C....	24⅜
400 do..........	76⅛	400 do..........	24⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H. R..	99⅜	300 Mil. & St. P......	59⅛
400 Erie..............	35⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.....	45⅜
2600 do..........	35¼	1000 do.........b3.	45⅜
6700 do..........	35⅛	200 do..........	45⅜
200 do.........b3.	35⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 S.Car.6s, old bds	35⅛	100 Erie..........b3.	34¾
1,000 N.C.Fdg.Act,'66	26	100 do.........b3.	34⅞
3,000 N.C.6s, Sp. Tax.	14⅛	1500 do..........	35⅛
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July..	30⅛	3200 do..........	35⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Consol...	55⅛	4300 do..........	35
20,000 Va. 6s, Def..s60.	17⅛	400 do..........	34⅞
10,000 Erie 4th........	91⅛	800 do..........	34⅞
1,000 Cen. P. G'd bds.	102⅛	1000 do..........	34⅞
5,000 Un. P. L. Gr'ts.	82⅛	200 do.........s3.	34¾
7,000 do..........	82⅛	300 do.........b3.	35
12,000 Un. Pac. 10s, inc.	82⅛	1900 do..bet. call.	35
2,000 C.& R.I.& P. 7s.	101⅛	800 N. Y. C. & H. R...	99⅛
10,000 C. C. & I.C. 1st.	92⅛	600 do..........	99⅛
125 Phenix Bk...b. c.	102	50,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	94⅛
100 Canton Co......	90⅛	100 Harlem...........	108
100 do..........	90⅛	100 do..........	108⅛
200 do..........	90	200 do.........b3.	108
20 Cumb. C. & Iron..	70	4200 Chi. & N. W......	78⅛
100 Quick. M. Co...b3.	37	700 do..........	78⅛
200 do.........b30.	37⅛	300 do..........	78⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.....	40⅛	1100 do..........	78⅛
500 W. U. Tel.........	70⅛	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..	91⅛
100 U. S. Express......	69	200 Clev. & P. Gtd. b3.	90⅛
300 do..........	68⅛	200 do..........	90⅛
31 do..........	70	600 Chi. & R. I.......	114
10 Am. M. U. Ex....	70	300 do..........	113⅛
5 do..........	71	500 do..........	113⅛
300 Un. Pacific.........	36⅛	200 do..bet. call.	113⅛
400 do..........	36⅛	400 do..........	113⅛
2700 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	62⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......	45⅛
1200 do..........	62⅛	400 Mil. & St. P.b.c.b3.	59⅛
400 do.........s3.	62⅛	100 do..........	59⅛
400 do.........b3.	62⅛	100 do.........b3.	59⅛
1100 do..........	62⅛	200 do..........	59⅛
400 do..bet. call.	63	43 Del., L. & W....	106⅛
2200 do..........	63⅛	200 do..........	106⅛
2500 do..........	62⅛	200 do..........	106⅛
700 do.........b3.	63	200 do..........	106⅛
7400 do..........	63	100 St. L. & I. M.....	76⅛
200 L. S. & M. So..s3.	93⅛	300 Tol., W. & W......	76⅛
200 do..........	93⅛	300 do.........s3.	76⅛
300 do.........b3.	93⅛	300 do..........	76⅛
600 do..........	92⅛	900 do..........	76⅛
15 Mich. Cen........	118	2600 do..........	76⅛
100 Panama...........	86⅛	200 do..........	76⅛

THURSDAY, March 7—P. M.

The active speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks, and the enormous transactions in many of them at advancing prices absorb the chief attention of the Street, and the interest in Gold and Exchange is, by comparison, quite inconsiderable. The sales of Gold, today, were 110¼@110@110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent. Bills on London are quoted dull at 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. for 60 days, with a moderate business, but no pressure to sell. The demand for remittance, as against the collection of 5-20 bonds of 1862 for Foreign Accounts, has not yet appeared, or, at all events, not yet felt on the Exchange market. As far as we are advised, the Bonds appear to be coming forward slowly, the highest estimate being about three millions of the twenty millions called in for this day, March 7.

The Public Funds are firm, both at the Exchange and at the counters of the prominent dealers, and the quotations have made a farther advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. The Southern State Bonds are dull in demand, and barely steady in prices. The Railway Mortgages are held firm, but they excite little or no speculative demand.

In the New-York and Western Railroads today the speculation ran strongest on Erie, (supposed on Albany movements,) and on Rock Island, North-west, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Wabash. The last named took a fresh start, after being comparatively neglected for a week or two, and rapidly advanced to 76⅝ ₩ cent. The advance in Erie from yesterday was 2 ₩ cent., and from Tuesday 3 ₩ cent., and the early transactions count 25,000 or 30,000 shares. The Rock Island Stock shows unusual strength, and the movement is so very quiet that no particular party in the Street is credited with the heavy purchases. New-York Central Stock and Scrip are firm, but the extent of speculation is by no means equal to the old movements of the Stock in seasons of general activity like the present. There is much less of it on the Street. The Stocks of the Union Pacific and Ohio and Mississippi, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central participated in the general activity today.

There is a general awakening in the Miscellaneous Shares following the previous movements in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The Express Companies and Canton Land Company advanced rapidly today, and were in large demand. The transactions in Pacific Mail, however, continue to lead this department of the Exchange, and the question of supremacy as between the bearish party fighting the advance, and on the other hand the friends (including the Directors) of the Stock who give it an unwavering support, is not yet determined, and there is Money power sufficient on both sides to prolong the contest for 30 or 60 days to come. Indeed, some very heavy 60-day contracts have been thrown ahead on the option of the sellers. The sympathies of the Exchange are strongly with the Directors of the Company, owing to certain unworthy legal dodges attempted by the other party.

In the Afternoon the market continued much excited, and the Brokers were nearly all busy with orders. At the Second Board the additional business in Erie was nearly 30,000 shares, and nearly as much in Pacific Mail, and the demand was kept up in the Hall of the Exchange after the adjournment and after the printed sales. The sales of North-west Common Stock were also large, but the turn of the market was against the Stock after the early Board. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night: The Public Funds left off strong; Gold and Exchange quiet at morning figures. The market for Money works quietly at 7 ₩ cent., with exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. The offerings from lenders are about equal to the wants of the Brokers, but there is not such decided ease as might be supposed to back the enormous speculative business going on at the Stock Exchange. The great *Bull* cliques of the Street scarcely talk about Money, and their *Bearish* opponents are not able, just now, even to threaten a "lock-up."

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s..........	108⅞	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov..	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July..	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold............	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson.......	99⅛	99⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅝
Reading..................	114⅛	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island........	114	113⅞
North-west Common..........	79⅛	78⅞
North-west Preferred..........	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail............	63⅛	62⅞
St. Paul Preferred...........	78⅞	79⅛
St. Paul Common...........	58⅛	59⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	45⅝	45⅝
Toledo and Wabash..........	75⅝	75⅛
Western Telegraph...........	70⅛	70⅛
Erie..................	33⅞	35⅛
Union Pacific..............	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore...............	93⅛	93⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks was irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1872.

Gold receipts.............	$596,030 47
Gold payments.............	736,976 38
Gold balance.............	73,325,261 83
Currency receipts..........	126,989 21
Currency payments.........	219,612 21
Currency balance..........	2,922,610 91
Customs..................	304,000 00

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81........	114⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....	110⅝
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81........	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67........	110⅝
5-20 reg., '62........	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67........	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62........	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68........	112⅛
Call bds., '72........	112	5-20 coup., '68........	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64........	111⅛	10-40 reg........	107⅝
5-20 coup., '64........	111⅛	10-40 coup........	108
5-20 reg., '65........	111⅛	5s reg., '81........	109
5-20 coup., '65........	112⅛	5s coup., '81........	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65........	110⅛	6s Currency........	114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old........	66⅛	Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	45
Tenn. 6s, new bds........	66⅛	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	46⅛
Va. 6s, new bds........	57	Texas 10s, of '76........	90
Va. 6s, reg., old........	44	Ohio 6s. '75........	101
Va. 6s, Consol. bds........	55⅛	Kentucky 6s........	98⅛
Va. 6s, Def. bds........	17⅛	Ill. coup. 6s. '79........	98
N. C. 6s, old........	36	Ill. War Loan........	98
N. C. Fund. Act, '66...	25	Indiana 5s........	99
N. C. Fund. Act, '68...	21⅛	Mich. 6s, '78........	98
N. C. new bds........	19⅛	Mich. 6s, '83........	98
N. C. Special Tax........	14	Mich. 7s, '78........	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	30⅛	N. Y. reg. Bounty Ln.	107
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..	29	N.Y. coup. Bounty Ln.	107
Missouri 6s........	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106⅛
California 7s........	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	106⅛
Connecticut 6s........	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106⅛
Rhode Island 6s........	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	106⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded........	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101

The Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board closed as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal....	119⅛	Western Union Tel....	70⅝
Pennsylvania Coal....	210	Quick. Mining Co....	37
Maryland Coal Co....	18	Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	40⅛
American Coal........	40	Adams Express........	94
Canton Co., Balt......	90	Wells-Fargo Express.	72
N. J. Land Imp'nt. Co.	73	American M. U. Ex..	71
Consol. Coal of Md....	35⅛	United States Ex.....	69
Cum. Coal & Iron......	69	Pacific Mail S.S. Co..	62⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	97	98
City 6s, new........	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy........	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central........	59⅝	60
Reading........	114⅛	114⅜
Lehigh Valley........	64½	65
Catawissa Preferred........	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie........	26⅝	27
Northern Central........	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation........	39	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan........	92½	92¾

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., No. 16 Nassau-street, are offering, by private sale, the 7 ₩ cent. Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, New-Jersey; also, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Long Island Road, and the First Mortgage of the Southern Central of New-York. See Advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REDEMPTION OF 5-20s

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30s.

To holders of 5-20s, which are being called in for redemption, we offer and strongly recommend the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, which furnish to the public an investment security combining the ready negotiability, the convenience, and the high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a real estate mortgage on land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

They are offered at par in currency, and yield a HANDSOME PROFIT to those exchanging 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.

These bonds, beside being the formal obligations of a well-established, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mortgage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property and franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions, and which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of nearly double this sum.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, *(which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND-GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by
WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88¾.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 92¾ for the issue of 1862.

5 P. M.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows a decrease of £270,000 during the week. Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, March 7—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, March 7—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS heavy.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 31s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, March 7.—TALLOW, 48s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

General Sessions—The Attempted Robbery of John Graham—Robbers Sentenced.

CHARLES WOODS, JOHN WILSON and JAMES DUFFY, were arraigned for burglariously entering the house of JOHN GRAHAM, the criminal lawyer, on the night of Feb. 7, and attempting to carry away forty yards of carpet and seven coats, valued at $500. Mr. GRAHAM during their confinement, satisfying himself, through Detective FARLEY, that it was their first offense, and being moved by the appeals of relatives, interceded in their behalf. He wrote a letter to District-Attorney GARVIN, asking that the prisoners be allowed to plead to burglary in the third degree, and that judgment be suspended, the prisoners being required to give their real names, in place of the aliases adopted, as a guarantee. Recorder HACKETT suspended judgment, and the young men were discharged with an exhortation to future good conduct.

The following prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary: DENNIS BRADY and MICHAEL DONOVAN, for robbery, six months; JAS. WILEY, THOMAS WALSH, JOHN WILLIAMS and HENRY CRAMER, for burglary, six months; THOMAS NOLAN, for robbery, was sentenced to State Prison for five years; and GEORGE BRAMER and JACOB WILLIAMS, for burglary, for two years and six months. JAMES WALKER, for obtaining goods from Mrs. JANE SCOTT by means of a false check, had judgment upon him suspended, on a promise never to repeat such fraudulent practices.

Progress of the Work of Repairing the Piers.

At the regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners, held yesterday, Hon. WILSON G. HUNT presiding, the Executive Committee reported in favor of granting a lease of the south side of Pier No. 22 North River to J. H. STEARN, and of permitting the Third-avenue Railroad Company to build a pier at the foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, on the condition that they pay the rent of the land under water. The request of THOMAS KANE, that Piers Nos. 50, 51 and 52 East River should be repaired by the Department, was also favorably reported.

The report of the Committee also recommended that a platform on piles be erected at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, and that 140 feet of the bulkhead on Twelfth-avenue, south of Twelfth-street be leased to A. M. PENTZ. The report was adopted.

Commissioner WOOD suggested that the expenses of the Department be diminished until Controller GREEN shall have paid the Department the sum of $250,000 to which it is entitled. The Department had only $60,000 to its credit at present.

A request of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company that the obstruction on Pier No. 22 East River be removed was referred.

Superintendent WESTERVELT reported that Piers Nos. 5 and 37 East River, the dumping pier at the foot of Horatio-street, North River, and the pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, had been repaired.

A complaint from GEO. W. BLUNT, Pilot Commissioner, relative to a cooking shanty at the foot of Maiden-lane, which emits a disagreeable effluvia, was referred to the Executive Committee. The Board then adjourned.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday the salaries of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for February, 1872, amounting to $10,666 59. Today he will pay the wages due the laborers on roads and avenues for months of October, November and December, 1871, in amount $6,500.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 7, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........	43	Pork, bbls........	818
Broom-corn, bales....	124	Beef, pks........	15
Cotton, bales........	536	Cut-meats, pks........	868
Dried Fruit, pks........	63	Grease, pks........	107
Eggs, bbls........	678	Lard, pks........	2,289
Flour, bbls........	5,074	Butter, pks........	1,485
Wheat, bushels........	9,800	Cheese, pks........	196
Corn, bushels........	26,800	Tallow, pks........	57
Oats, bushels........	7,290	Lard-oil, bbls........	150
Malt, bushels........	2,250	Dressed Hogs, No....	1,102
Barley, bushels........	2,500	Pea-nuts, bags........	154
Grass-seed, bags........	146	Starch, boxes........	1,032
Beans, bbls........	243	Sumac, boxes........	70
Corn-meal, bbls........	100	Tea, half chests........	2,211
Corn-meal, bags........	632	Tobacco, hhds........	251
Hemp, bales........	28	Tobacco, bxs. and cs..	383
Hides, No........	257	Whisky, bbls........	780
Hides, bales........	452	Wool, bales........	28
Leather, sides........	7,399	Oil, bbls........	100
Spirits Turp., bbls....	30	Lubricating-oil, bbls..	96
Resin, bbls........	138		

ASHES—Have been in some request at $8 25@$8 75 for Pots, and $10@$10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Continues quiet at 34½c.@36c. for prime Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate supply and fair demand, including Common Pale at $6 75@$7 50; Long Island and North River Hard, $11 75@$12; Jersey, $9 25@$10; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $32@$35; English Bath, $25; English Fire, $50; Scotch Fire, $55, ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in light request, including Adamantine (11@14 ounces,) 15c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 33c.; Sperm, patent, 43c.@44c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Has been quiet but steady at $1 75 for Rosendale; $5 for Portland, and $4 50 for Roman.

COCOA—Continues dull, including Maracaibo at 32c.@35c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12½c., gold, ₩ lb, in bond.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, in a wholesale way, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House co., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 50 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio and Santos has been light, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. Holders do not seem eager to realize at the modified figures. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 120,436 bags here, and 41,938 bags at the outports, with 117,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been quite dull, as a rule, within our previous revised range, with sales recently made of 1,581 bags Maracaibo, 291 bags Costa Rica, 450 bags Laguayra, ex *John Bolton*, and 50 bags Laguayra to consumers. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 42,910 bags and 26,529 mats, including 7,053 bags and 18,027 mats Java, 8,502 mats Singapore, 9,187 bags Laguayra, 8,823 bags San Domingo, 5,355 bags Costa Rica, 3,030 bags Maracaibo, 2,383 bags Porto Rico, 2,299 bags Jamaica, 2,089 bags Ceylon, 1,558 bags Manila, 847 bags Savanilla and 326 bags Mexican. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 15¾@16c.; good, 16¼c.@16½c.; prime, 17c.@17¼c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19¼c.; Rio in lots, 15c.@17½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14c.@14½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has declined ⅛c. ₩ lb., on a very moderate call for early delivery; sales, 2,589 bales, including 580 bales to shippers, 652 bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 1,342 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate movement has been reported, with values quoted at ⅛c.@3-16c. ₩ lb. lower; sales, 15,650 bales (6,400 bales last evening, and 9,250 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 500 bales at 22⅛c.; April, 1,700 bales at 22 11-16c., 1,800 bales at 22¾c., 800 bales at 22 11-16c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 300 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23 3-16c.; July, 100 bales at 23⅛c. And today, for March, 100 bales at 22¼c.; 50 bales short notice and 50 bales regular, at 22c., 250 bales at 22c.; April, 200 bales at 22½c., 900 bales at 22 9-16c., 900 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22 9-16c., 2,300 bales at 22½c.; May, 1,600 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 300 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 400 bales at 22⅞c.; June, 700 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 300 bales at 20c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 22 5-16c.; April, 22.80c.; May, 23.26c.; June, 23 5-16c.; August, 23c.; September, 21⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 536 bales, including 240 bales from Norfolk, 296 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 7,855 bales, and thus far this week 40,035 bales, against 62,362 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,276,751 bales, against 3,023,830 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary........	19⅛	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary..	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
Low Middling....	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Middling........	22⅝	22¾	23	23⅛
Good Middling..	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	24

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been selling only in a jobbing way within the previous range, the advantage as to price having been in favor of buyers, though offerings have not been particularly urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,650 bbls., all told, including Sour Flour, at $4 70@$6 75, inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ₩ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl........	$4 40@$5 90
Sour Flour........	4 70@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western........	6 00@ 6 40
Extra State........	6 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands........	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Genesee........	7 50@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands...	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands........	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands...	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy........	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour continues quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $6 40@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $8 50@$10 for good to very choice Extra ₩ bbl. Canada Flour is quoted dull at $8 50@$8 75 for Extra. Rye Flour continues inactive since our last at $4 10@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal is in some demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 80@$3 85 for Yellow, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed, with a very slow inquiry from any source. Holders have been rather more anxious to realize, particularly on Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last of only 23,000 bushels at $1 57@$1 57½ for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called No. 1, delivered; $1 66@$1 68 for Red Pennsylvania and Western, and $1 75@$1 78 for White State, from cars....Corn has been in moderate request and without material change as to price, the chief dealings having been in prime new Mixed Western, at 71c., afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at 69c.@71½c. for New, in lots, chiefly at 71c. for prime samples, delivered; 71½c.@72c. for Yellow and White Western; 71¼c.@71¾c. for Yellow Southern, and, nominally, 73c.@75c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.... Barley has been inactive, yet quoted about steady, with sales reported of only a few car-loads of choice four-rowed State, at $1 03, and of fair ordinary two-rowed do., at 75c....Rye and Malt have been dull and nominal....Oats have been in more demand and quoted firm, with the main call for Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c.@52¾c. for Mixed Western, in store, and 55c.@58c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice, ₩ bushel.

MOLASSES—There has been a very moderate trade reported since our last within the previous nominal range; sales, 350 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 61c.@69c. ₩ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning comprised 1,301 hhds. Porto Rico, 415 hhds. Cuba and 472 hhds. English Islands. There were also 5,000 bbls. New-Orleans reported in the stock. Porto Rico nominally quoted at 25c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new; Cuba, 19c.@35c. for old, and 31c.@36c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@35c. for new, and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed and lower, under rather more liberal offerings, mostly to arrive. The demand has been quite moderate, with Strained quoted at $4 40@$4 50. Sales were reported of 200 bbls. at $4 40; 2,000 bbls., to arrive, at $4 25....Tar has been in request, in a jobbing way, at fairly supported prices....Spirits Turpentine has been in light stock, and wanted, with merchantable quoted at 85c.; sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. for July, August and September delivery, free on board, at Wilmington, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quoted firm as to price, though devoid of animation, business having been impeded to some extent by the pending discussions between the refining interest and the new South Improvement Company. The export call was also light, shippers having been unwilling to operate with freedom at asking rates. The current offering of Oil has been quite moderate.... Refined has been quoted here at 22¾c.; at Philadelphia the current quotation was 21¾c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, very quiet at 27½c.@28½c.... Crude dull at 13c.@13¼c. ₩ gallon....Shipping Crude at 17c.@17¼c....Naphtha nominal at 10½c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—The offerings of Pork have been less urgent and prices have shown more steadiness, though the demand has been on a very moderate scale. Sales have been reported of 725 bbls. at $13 12@$13 25 for old Western Mess; $13 30@$13 50 for new Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, and values have been rather steadier; sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls. new Western Mess, including 750 bbls., seller March, at $13 25@$13 47½; and 1,500 bbls., seller May, at $13 50....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and steady at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for City, and 5⅞c.@6c. for Western, ₩ lb....Cut-meats continue in demand at 8¼c.@10c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last include 30 pks. Pickled Hams at 9⅛c., and 75 pks. Bellies at 7⅛c....Bacon has been dull and weak, with sales reported since our last of only 75 boxes Long Clear at 7 3-16c.; 100 boxes choice Short Clear at 7⅝c.; and 50 boxes Long Cut Hams at 9½c....Lard has been fairly active and about steady, with the chief call, for early delivery, for prime stock for shipment. Sales have been reported of 1,850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9¼c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c. for prime City; 8⅞c.@9c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 1,250 tcs., seller April, at 9 7-16c., 750 tcs., seller May, at 9⅝c., and 250 tcs., seller June, at 9⅞c....Beef has been very quiet at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 130 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull at from $15@$18 for new Prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce; sales, 75 tcs. Beef Hams have been in limited request at $22@$26 as the extremes. Sales, 75 bbls., in lots.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at full rates, including common to prime Carolina at $8 25@$9; Patna at $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 25. Stock of Rangoon, 8,240 bags.

SEED—There has been less inquiry for Clover, prices of which have favored purchasers, with sales reported of 900 bags prime Indiana and Michigan at 10c.@10⅛c.; Ohio quoted nominally at 9⅞c.@10c. Choice lots of Indiana and Michigan were held above the views of purchasers. Other Grass seeds attracted but little attention, and were almost wholly nominal as to values. Linseed firm but quiet. We quote: Timothy at $3 25@$3 75; Flax, $1 90@$2; Calcutta Linseed at $2 50@$2 55, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate call for Raw, mostly for refining purposes, at steady prices on less urgent offerings of really desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,514 hhds., 6 tcs., 130 bbls. and 1,821 boxes, including 1,300 hhds. new crop Cuba, on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c. for fair to good Refining; 123 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 91 hhds. very common refining Cuba on private terms; 6 tcs. and 130 bbls. Jamaica at 8⅞c.@9c.; 1,221 boxes Clayed Havana at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 600 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅜c.@10c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅞c.; good do. at 9c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9c.; prime do. at 9⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.; Manila in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1872......	15,439	26,476	130,880	420
Receipts since March 1..	2,039	1,226	6,935	105
Total........	17,478	27,702	137,815	525
Sales since March 1........	2,992	6,246	8,525	105
Stock March 7, 1872......	14,486	21,456	129,290	420
Stock March 9, 1871......	34,005	32,411	378,374	3,320
Stock March 10, 1870......	49,646	75,847	294,183	657
Stock March 11, 1869......	13,611	14,680	27,343	465

TALLOW, &c.—The market, though quoted steady, has been comparately tame; sales, 230 pks. ordinary to choice Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—A very slow movement has been noted, since our last, with values quoted unsettled and nominal, in most instances.

WHISKY—Has been dull, but about steady at 90c. ₩ gallon; sales, 130 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rate.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, the chief inquiry has been for room for Cotton and Provisions, rates for which have been without material change. For Grain room there was no call of moment noted, and, though rates by steam were quoted stronger, they were wholly nominal and above the views of shippers. In the chartering line there has been unusual dullness throughout, and rates have been quoted essentially as before. The demand from all sources was very limited, and was mostly for vessels for the Petroleum trade and for general cargo....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 2,400 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅝d. ₩ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 20s.; 450 pks. Provisions, by steam, at 22s. 6d.; 8 tons Clover-seed, by steam, at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Lard oil, by sail, at 20s....For London, by sail, 40 tons Measurement Goods, at 17s. 6d. The British brig, 178 tons, reported by us two days since, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia to the United Kingdom, goes to London, and gets 28s. ₩ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 tcs. Lard and 800 boxes Bacon, on through freight, at 30s. ₩ ton. ....For Antwerp, 150 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; 325 boxes Bacon, at 23s. 9d.@25s., and 25 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. ....For Bremen, 145 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 22 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, at 20s., and 300 cases Tobacco, at 15s....For Hamburg, a German bark, 427 tons, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported, at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For a Spanish port direct, a German bark, 397 tons, reported, with equal to about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and stronger; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 23@$1 23¼. CORN active but closed steady at 37½c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE—No. 2 sold at 71½c. BARLEY dull and unsettled at 53c. for No. 2 Spring. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. PORK sold at $11 75. LARD sold at 8¼c. HAMS in pickle steady at 7½c.@9½c. BULK MEATS quiet and nominally unchanged; Shoulders sold at 4½c.; Sides, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. Dressed HOGS quiet but firm at $4 10@$5 12½. WHISKY quiet but firm at 85½c. Live HOGS in good demand for shipping. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—FLOUR steady at $7 35@$7 60. WHEAT dull and drooping at $1 58@$1 60 for Red. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE advanced and in fair demand at 92c.@94c. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged at 70c.@80c. BUTTER firm and scarce at 20c.@25c. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $12 50, buyer first half of month. LARD dull and nominal at 7c.@9c. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged at 4⅛c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅜c. for Clear Sides; sales of 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 6c., not fully cured. BACON—Demand fair and market firm; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Sides at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Shoulders can be bought at 5⅛c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 2,000. WHISKY in fair demand and lower at 84c.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm at $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2 Spring; $1 70 for No. 3 Fall. CORN steady at 40½c. for No. 2 mixed, in elevator. OATS dull and drooping at $1 36@$1 38½ for No. 2, in elevator. BARLEY—Buyers and sellers apart. RYE firm and scarce at 78c.@80c. for No. 2. WHISKY dull at 85½c. PORK firmer and more doing at $12 50, cash and buyer March. Dry-salted MEATS dull at 4⅛c. for Shoulders, 6c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 6⅛c. for Clear Sides, packed lots. BACON unchanged—only an order trade. LARD easier at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Live HOGS quiet and steady at $4@$4 50. CATTLE steady at $4 25@$6 25 for fair to fancy. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, March 7.—FLOUR steady; sales of 1,000 bushels at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter, and $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet at $1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $1 85 for choice White Canada. CORN steady at 73c. BARLEY held at $1 for Upper Canada; $1 05 for Bay Quinte. RYE held at 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL sold at $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 50 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged. HIGHWINES sold at 88c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Albany, 49c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Boston, 69c.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2. OATS steady at 31c. for No. 2. CORN advanced and in fair demand at 38c. for No. 2. RYE firm and in fair demand at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and lower at 59½c. for No. 2 Fall. PORK dull and nominal at $12. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Tobacco active and strong; prices unchanged; sales, 194 hhds. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active and firm at $7 50 for Family Extra. GRAIN in fair demand; Corn, 60c.@62c.; Oats, 55c.; Rye, 85c.@90c.; Barley, 75c.@90c. BACON sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 6⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7⅛c. for Clear Sides. PORK sold at $13. WHISKY quiet and steady at 85c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—WHEAT—Market firm and steady; sales two cars No. 2 Treadwell at $1 70; one car No. 1 do., in bags, at $1 75. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. CORN held steadily at 70c. for low mixed Western, and 71c. for high do. do. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 4,315 bales; gross, 5,206 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,775 bales; to the Continent, 1,559 bales; coastwise, 3,269 bales; sales, 6,900 bales; stock, 204,206 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; very quiet; Middling, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 880 bales; exports, to the Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 57,113 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 583 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 24,487 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Cristobal Pows, Rudolph Losekann, Antonio Frerre, Ruperto Reio, John Maguire, James Dord, Tomas Ramos, John Martinez, Miss G. Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:24 | Sun sets......6:00 | Moon rises..6:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:13 | Gov. Island..8:02 | Hell Gate...9:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Silesia, (N.G.,) Trautman, Hamburg, &c., Kunhart & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Glaucus, Waldon, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Guinevere, (Br.,) Dunn, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks Forening, (Swe.,) Petersen, Morgan Pill, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rossak, Elliott, Brunswick, Ga., Falbot & Co.; Mary McKee, Sharp, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Balmanno, Pernambuco, &c., Bowring & Archibald.

Schrs. R. M. Atwood, Doane, Antigua and St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Laura Bell, Drake, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola, &c., Tupper & Beattie; Fanny Keating, Kane, Mobile, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Francis Wright, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., March 2, with naval stores, &c., to Washington & Co. March 4, experienced a heavy gale from N. and N. W., but sustained no damage; 5th, lat. 36 30, lon. 75 30, passed a yawl-boat bottom upward; also passed, off Cape Delaware, a three-masted schr., sunk in about five fathoms of water.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., March 4, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Fla., 3 ds., with mercandise and passengers to James Hand. Had heavy north-west winds; March 5, lat. 35 50, lon. 75 20, spoke schr. S. B. Franklin, from Jacksonville, for New-York.

Schr. Peter Mitchell, (of Quebec,) Godfrey, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to master. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras, from thence 10 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; lost mainboom, gaff, and lost and split sails and strained the vessel badly, causing her to leak; March 4, lat. 36, lon. 75, picked up a boat painted white with green bottom; same time, saw large quantities of wreck stuff, consisting of lumber, barrels, bulwarks, &c. Left in port schrs. Laura Pride, for New-York, Feb. 22, and Maid of the Mist, for New-York, Feb. 22.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana March 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Elwood, Doran, Jarvis, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Belle Halliday, King, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Bremen, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 7.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—Capt. Blakeman, of the steamer Isaac Bell, reports that Wednesday morning he fell in with the schr. H. B. McCauley, from Trinidad, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar, with her sails blown away and in distress, her colors set union down. The Isaac Bell took her in tow and anchored her in Delaware breakwater at 2½ P. M. the same day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—Brig W. A. Henry, from Maricaibo, for New-York, arrived at Newport this morning badly iced up and the crew frost bitten.

WOOD'S HOLE, March 7.—At anchor off Nobosque Head, steamer Nereus, from New-York for Boston.

Vineyard Sound is full of ice.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The Allan line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Feb. 22, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship New-York, Capt. Ernster, from New-York, Feb. 24, for Bremen, has arr. at this port.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Arr. steamer Samaria, from Boston Feb. 24.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera)—Miss Christina Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

During the three years that the Republicans have had undivided control of the Government, the debt of the United States has been reduced within a few thousand dollars of three hundred millions of dollars. The annual saving in interest to the people by this reduction, at the present premium on gold is about twenty millions of dollars. On the other hand the Grand Jury, which indicted Mayor HALL, assert that under Tammany rule in this City full twenty millions have been stolen. Yet it is with the party that produced HALL, and that still substantially supports him, that SCHURZ and his fellow "reformers" propose to ally themselves to "purify" the National Government.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, yesterday asked for a special committee to investigate the newspaper charges against Secretary of the Navy ROBESON. He stated that his action was taken at the request of the Secretary, who wished a full and thorough investigation. Objection was made both by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, on the ground that no such investigation should be ordered, unless some sufficient information were submitted showing a proper occasion for one. But if the request of a Cabinet officer, made in the only way open to him, through a member of Congress, is not a proper cause for an investigation, we are unable to see what would be. We are aware that the charges proceed from a source entitled to no respect, but they have attracted the attention of the Secretary himself, which should be enough. A contrary view places public servants at the mercy of reckless slanderers.

The journals which have made up "what they are pleased to call their minds" that everything the Senate does in regard to the Administration is a "scandalous trick," will doubtless so accept the invitation to Senator SCHURZ to attend the Arms Investigating Committee, and examine the witnesses. In reality, however, the Missouri Senator now enjoys all the opportunities, with none of the responsibilities, of a member of the Committee. We hope he will make the most of his time and chances, and not, as he did in the Senate, abandon all his charges in succession. If he can be induced to stick to any one point long enough, with the help of the Committee, to get the whole truth concerning it, the country will be relieved, if SCHURZ is not.

The desperate fight against time made by the Erie lobbyists at Albany begins to flag, and there is some prospect that it will have ultimately to be abandoned. The report, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, of the Southmayd bill substantially as it was introduced, is nothing less than a triumph of the people. It makes it very clear that things have changed greatly in Albany since TWEED ruled there. That this bill should have been presented by a Democrat, advocated by the Attorney-General, and reported from the most important Committee of the Senate, are facts which never could have been recorded under the Tammany-Erie rule. The bill should be carefully read by every citizen of the State. It is, in itself, a chapter of history. Its prohibition of arbitrary injunctions, its provision against fraudulent practices by the Erie directors, its removal of the appointment of Inspectors to the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, and its bestowal of jurisdiction on two honest Courts to defeat the possible operations of the Supreme Court Bench, all these bear witness to the extent and boldness of the corruption and lawlessness of the Gould Ring. This bill, we are informed, is likely to become law. It should do so promptly. It injures no honest party, and hampers only rogues. It is absolutely necessary to the vindication of justice in this State.

At last the Assembly Committee on Cities have agreed to report the bill introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY on Jan. 3, removing HALL, O'GORMAN and TOM FIELDS from the offices which they at present disgrace. The passage of such a bill ought to have been one of the first acts of a Reform Legislature, and when it is reported today, it ought to be put through with all possible promptitude. Why not add HANK SMITH to the list?

Facts Seen Through Green Goggles.

Most of our readers must remember the story of the man who, having a donkey to feed, and very little to feed him on, provided him with a daily diet of wooden shavings, and, putting on him an enormous pair of green goggles, was enabled to persuade his donkeyship that the shavings were thistles. The whereabouts of that donkey has not lately been announced, but we are sure that he must have a place on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, if, indeed,—we make the suggestion with reverence,—he is not editor-in-chief of that journal. For a long time past it has been plain that the master mind there was seeing everything through green goggles, and that it has thus been able, by the aid of its excited imagination, to feed fat its ancient grudges, and satisfy its appetite for things verjuice colored and thorny, upon facts as fair and as bright as truth and candor. The evidence of Gen. PORTER before the Custom-house Investigation Committee, although positive, clear and consistent, and coming from one who has always maintained his reputation as an officer and a gentleman, does not prove to be an exception to this rule. Seen through the *Tribune's* goggles, it has a color and a consistence that it has to no other eyes; and so we may be sure has that of Gen. BABCOCK, which confirms that of Gen. PORTER in every particular. The evidence of both, when considered in relation to all the circumstances of the case, is entirely consistent with perfect purity of intention on the part of the President and his advisers. This was so plain on the first reading of Gen. PORTER's evidence that we should not have thought of returning to the subject were it not for an elaborate attempt of the *Tribune* to make everybody see it through its jealousy-tinted spectacles.

It is plain from this evidence that neither the President, nor Gen. PORTER, nor Gen. BABCOCK knew that Col. LEET was going to apply to Mr. GRINNELL for the General Order business. This declared ignorance is scoffed at by those who believe that every one must be as sharp, as knowing, and as suspicious as they are. But the gentlemen sneered at were entirely ignorant of the very nature of the business that they are accused of getting by underhand ways for one of their mess, in order that he might support its splendor by the lavish disbursement of—fifty dollars a month. Gen. PORTER says: "I thought this warehouse business was some private business that Mr. GRINNELL could increase by sending Government stores to him, [LEET,]" and Gen. BABCOCK says that he "obtained his idea that LEET thought of going into the warehouse business, and LEET might have mentioned the General Order business; he had no idea of what the General Order business was." Such ignorance is not only credible, but most probable. Very few people, even in New-York, except those who are directly interested in the business of importation, or those whose profession makes them acquainted with Custom-house affairs, knew the nature of the General Order business, before public attention was generally drawn to the subject by the present investigation. That the President was as ignorant of LEET's intentions, and of the nature of the General Order business, as his two military Secretaries were, is shown by the terms of the letter which one of the latter, Gen. PORTER, addressed to LEET at the request of the President himself, for the writer adds, in a postcript "he told me I should say this to you." In that letter it is said that the President declared he "would never appoint any one who had been around him to a position in a Custom-house;" and again, "for although he believed you as pure as any one, yet he would never consent to have you go to a Custom-house." Now to this, Col. LEET might have replied that he was not seeking a position in the Custom-house. He was never in the Custom-house. The business he procured no more made him a Custom-house officer than if he had been awarded a contract for the coal used in the Custom-house, or for building a revenue steamer. LEET, who had been "educated to business," understood all this, but Gen. GRANT, and Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, who had not been educated to business, but as soldiers, did not understand it. Gen. GRANT's ignorance, and Gen. PORTER's likewise, of LEET's intent when he was striving to get the General Order business, is clearly shown by that very phrase, "a position in a Custom-house." Indeed, the President's purity of purpose in this matter is so clear that even the *Nation* of yesterday is obliged to confess that it "believes" he gave LEET the letter of introduction to Mr. GRINNELL "innocently."

With this, the whole theory of the complicity of the President and "the White House," in a sort of conspiracy to "suck the vitals of our commerce," (that is the melodramatic phrase of the green-goggled devourer of this evidence,) falls to the ground; for the Mudgett slanders are all blown to air, and their author with them. The assertions that he made with such a big mouth, publicly, at the Arlington House, and from which, when brought to book by Gen. PORTER, he slunk away, saying only, with "an air of great politeness," that Mr. GRINNELL and Deputy Collector EMBREE were his authorities for them, proved to be his own invention, both the gentlemen in question having denied, under their own signatures, having given him any such information.

But if the President was innocent, and Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK were innocent, and the famous Sardanapalian mess was, after all, only a modest little affair, the expenses of which, rent and water taxes included, were only about twelve dollars a week, and if MUDGETT and his budget have rolled off into the bottomless pit, like Christian's burden in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, what can be discovered in the case to furnish occasion for further carping? Only this: that the President, when LEET did get into the General Order business, did not take him by the neck and fling him straightway out of it. But neither the President nor his Secretaries knew anything at all of the matter until after the publication of the report of the Patterson Investigating Committee. Gen. PORTER swears that that was "the first knowledge or information of any kind" that he had on the subject. Not only so, he afterward says that, after the publication of that evidence, he "had no conversation with him (the President) upon the subject." It is very plain to any one (we except, of course, a donkey looking through green goggles) that although the President was very unwilling that any army officer who had been about him should "go to a Custom-house," for the reason (as Gen. PORTER's letter on his behalf says,) that he "had heard so much about corruption in Custom houses, jobs, &c.," and because "the attacks would be constant, and injure both you (LEET) and him (the President,")" yet he did not regard this as the one great question of the day. He did not think or know much about the matter. The talk that he heard about corruption and jobs, he set down merely as matter of course; something that always would be heard, and since LEET had been indiscreet and inconsiderate enough to get this job, he was merely doing what any one else would do, and suffering what any one else in position must suffer. But now comes in a fact that those who eagerly seize upon the others pass over entirely. When the objectionable features of the General Order system were clearly brought out, the President at once took steps to have the Collector of New-York propose another system, (for the Government has directly, and in fact, no control over, or responsibility for, this business,) and that will be established at the earliest possible moment. So that, in truth, all that has been effected by this investigation is to show that in the first place the President was innocent of any connivance at abuses; and next that when they were shown to exist he immediately did all in his power to reform them. But this cannot be seen by donkeys in green goggles.

Return of a Distinguished Exile.

ANDREW J. GARVEY, having helped to swindle the community, reappears on the scene of his triumphs for the purpose of helping the community to recover some of its stolen goods, and to punish the men who were his confederates. If GARVEY continues firm in this resolve, the plundered citizens of New-York will be greatly disposed to overlook his previous moral obliquities, and his princely tastes in the matter of fresco-work and plastering. During the course of HALL's trial so far, the public have had a fair sample of the difficulty of building a case upon lost documents whose character had to be established by the testimony of people who did not figure as principals in the transactions which they represented. The Mayor's counsel, albeit perfectly convinced of the entire innocence of their client, have resisted, by every technical device known to sharp lawyers, the introduction of any of this parole evidence at all. It was plain that day after day might be spent in endeavoring to trip up the prosecution by little bits of casuistry, very diverting to lawyers, no doubt, but very confusing to a jury, and very dreary to the public. The sudden appearance of ANDREW J. GARVEY, therefore, under the roof which presents so florid a sample of the art of his foreman, FILLIPPO DONNARUMMA, was not only a dramatic surprise, but furnished precisely the kind of direct testimony which the prosecution so urgently required and the defense so steadfastly insisted on.

We could understand, even if we failed to appreciate, the endless wrangling over the admission of the testimony of that very competent witness—WM. S. COPELAND. But we confess that it is somewhat of a surprise to find that no sooner has GARVEY begun to testify in regard to transactions in which he was one of the chief actors, than the defense starts another long-winded discussion as to whether the Ring plasterer should be allowed to tell all he knows or not. The public have a right to hear the whole truth, and the public official now on his trial, declares that he is not afraid of the whole truth. Then why stop GARVEY's mouth the moment he is about to testify to the most vital point of his evidence? Nobody has any right to object to the counsel of an accused man having recourse to every device to screen their client which the law allows. All that is perfectly professional and consistent with ordinary usage. But then, it is obviously inconsistent with the pretensions under which the Mayor clamored for a trial, and the attitude of outraged virtue which he has chosen to strike. The question of the guilt or innocence of Mayor HALL rests at present in the hands of the Court and of the jury. There it must be left for the present, and it were best that the accused should cease to pretend, as he did yesterday, that for his part he would have accepted the first twelve jurors who came forward, when all the tactics of his defense have so far been ridiculously inconsistent with any such pretense. The jury which he has got may be assumed to be more satisfactory to his counsel than the first twelve that presented themselves. Why not then let them have before them all the facts that bear upon the conduct of the Board of Audit, since, on the Mayor's theory, he has nothing to fear from any amount of evidence which can be had. If GARVEY is not to be allowed to have his say, then no other witnesses have the slightest chance to be heard to any good purpose. GARVEY certainly knows a good deal more about the issue before the Court than the conductors of the TIMES, whom the *Tribune* is so exceedingly desirous to see on the stand.

Journalistic Responsibility.

The *Tribune*, not satisfied with garbling the evidence given before the Miller Committee by two conductors of this journal, on Wednesday, ventures to make the following statement in its editorial columns:

> "*The editor did not know who had written the abusive articles in the paper which he manages;* but he thought the writers 'ought to come forward.' They did not come forward; so the TIMES fails to illustrate its own precepts."

Here is the evidence of the editor in question:

> Q.—Were not those articles brought from THURLOW WEED'S house, in this City? A.—Not one.
>
> Q.—You know who wrote them? A.—*I know who wrote them, and when they were written, perfectly well.*
>
> Q.—Can you give us the names of the persons assuming to know the facts stated in that article? A.—No; *I remember the articles and the writers of them*, but I decline to give you the names; if the informants do not come forward, I shall say it is foolish on their part; but I shall not give the names; I think, in justice to you, they ought to come forward.
>
> Q.—You think those informants ought to come forward? A.—I do.
>
> Q.—You did not write the article yourself? A.—I do not feel bound to answer the question, but I do not mind telling you that I did not; but I had rather you did not pursue that line of examination; I think it would be a just and proper course that the persons should come forward who gave us our information.

This is a very fair example of the way in which the *Tribune* habitually misrepresents facts. Even in its own inaccurate report there is nothing whatever to justify the assertion in its editorial columns. It is a clear case of what HORACE GREELEY would call by a much harder name than willful falsification.

The *Express* says:

> "The TIMES reiterates its demand, and very properly, too, that those who gave its editors information in regard to Superintendent MILLER, of the State Insurance, and Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, shall make good the statements published on their authority, before the two investigating committees now in session in this City. It seems to us but fair and just that when public accusers decline to make good such published statements, the Press should put these parties in a position where they will be forced to make good what they communicate for publication. If not, the Press may become the vehicle of any calumny which private malice may suggest."

We quite agree with the spirit of our contemporary's remarks. There are cases, as we explained yesterday, in which willful and wanton injury may be done to a man's character through false information given to the editor of a newspaper. In such cases the editor is not bound to protect his informant. But if men come to him and say, "We are being greatly injured in our business, and dare not openly resist, because if we do resist we shall be ruined, but if you will take up our cause, you will be doing a great public service"—and if, upon inquiry, the cause seems to be a good one, and the paper *does* take it up—then we consider that the editor has no right to disclose the names of his informants. The paper may elect to take all the consequences of being led into error. It acts the part of public prosecutor, and on many occasions may perform really valuable services. When the *Tribune*, actuated by a very childish spirit of animosity, attacks us for taking that ground, it does not injure the TIMES, but strikes a blow at its own profession from which it may be the first to suffer. If we thought that Mr. MILLER had been maligned, we should probably have decided to give him a clue to our informants—but it seems to us that the evidence taken before the Committee bears out most of the allegations which have been made. We do not enter fully into this now, because we do not desire to prejudice Mr. MILLER's case while it is under examination.

By far the ablest Democratic paper published in this part of the country—the Brooklyn *Eagle*—makes some very fair remarks on the whole subject. As those who read the *Eagle* are aware, it is not over friendly to us, but it is capable of rising above political differences, and of dealing with fellow-journalists in an honest and manly way. We take the liberty of quoting what it says:

> "Ordinarily, the personalities exchanged by New-York editors are as unjournalistic as possible. Generally they are as disconnected from the rights of the Press as anything can be supposed to be. But in a recent and still pending row between the *Tribune* and the TIMES, the latter is so clearly the exponent of the privileges and rights of the Press, that it deserves and will receive the support of the whole profession. The TIMES has been moved to make charges both many and weighty against sundry public men. Among them has been GEORGE W. MILLER, State Superintendent of Insurance. That functionary's character is now under investigation. On Tuesday the *Tribune* insisted that the TIMES' editors be put on the stand, and required to tell what they know about insurance. The demand was based on the fact that the Retrenchment Committee put the *Tribune* editors on the stand to tell what they knew about Custom-house frauds. Although in substance they swore they knew nothing, that did not deter them from demanding the TIMES' editors be sworn on the Miller investigation. Yesterday they were, and Messrs. JONES and JENNINGS squarely refused to divulge the names of writers or informants; or to abate a jot or a tittle of the TIMES' exposure of insurance rottenness—standing ready to justify to a Court or jury every word said, but declining to break faith with informants. Their own welfare, and a decent respect for their own rights and dignities, will cause all respectable newspapers to support the TIMES in this position. A newspaper is the entity with which individuals and the public have to deal. It is responsible solely, and its personal staff are and ought to be of no consequence to anybody outside. Mr. MILLER conspicuously weakened his case by subjecting Mr. JENNINGS to an inquisition touching the personal sources of his investigation. One of the representatives of the *Eagle*, recently subpœnaed by the counsel for the Staten Island Ferry Company in the '*Westfield* case,' was not called at all, because the ground taken by Mr. JENNINGS on the stand was assumed by the representative to the counsel before the Court assembled, a ground in which the counsel satisfied himself the representative would have been protected by the Court."

This seems to us to be very just. The paper is responsible—it may be sued and punished for injustice done, and it may decide to submit to that penalty rather than betray the confidence reposed in it. The writers for a paper are of no consequence. No writer on this paper has ever sought to make his name known to the public. Mr. MILLER's great mistake, as we pointed out yesterday, was in assuming that certain articles were written by certain persons. In each case his conjecture was wrong—of that we can again assure him—and, although we desire to see his accusers stand face to face with him, we cannot break the promise which those accusers exacted from us that their names should not be disclosed.

The Record of Ludlow-Street Jail.

The death of a man named AUGUSTUS MCLEOD, at Astoria, last week, brings to prominent notice once more some of the abuses connected with Ludlow-street Jail. The deceased, it appears, had been for many years engaged in the provision trade in this City, and is said to have earned a reputation for integrity. In an unlucky moment he gave some slight ground for the belief that he was about to leave the country, and on that presumption, one of the least of his creditors procured an order of arrest from the ever obliging Justice PRATT, and had him consigned to Ludlow-street Jail. Other creditors then wheeled into line, and came down upon the business in a body. It only required two weeks to accomplish this work of selling out, and at the end of that time poor MCLEOD was permitted to go forth a free man. But he no longer had an occupation. All he possessed had been sacrificed considerably below cost, and the duty now devolved upon him of maintaining a wife and child without any visible means. Being originally of a weak constitution, the disgrace so told upon his health that he sickened and died soon afterward. The law through which this man lost his life has been used to some purpose in depriving men of liberty on the merest pretense of wrong intent. Then follows the delivery of their goods into the hands of Deputy Sheriffs; and we all know that, once a man's business has been resigned to the tender mercies of a Sheriff, his chances are not very favorable of ever seeing anything of it again. This may be said to be the chief grievance. The Debtor's law was enacted for the purpose of protecting traders from the operations of swindlers. It authorizes the Courts to issue warrants of arrest in all cases where there is reasonable cause to suspect that debts have been fraudulently made—that is to say, when goods purchased on credit have been carried away from the advertised place of business of the buyer in a mysterious manner. In civil actions for assault and battery, breach of promise of marriage, slander, false imprisonment, failure to pay alimony, and violation of agreements in trust, the defendants, in default of bail, can be incarcerated in Ludlow-street Jail. Last October there were two hundred persons confined in this way, although not more than a dozen of the number were without a story of painful interest.

One man had been spirited away from his wife and family on the pretense that he had presumed to assert proprietorship of a sewing-machine which, according to the contract, was to remain at the disposal of the maker until after the payment of the last installment. Then there was the case of a man who had been imprisoned for contempt of Court, in having neglected to pay $178 alimony pending the decision in a divorce suit; and yet another who had innocently indorsed a promissory note for a friend, who, not being able to pay, was torn from a newly-married wife, and a position worth $2,000 a year. But the most painful case of all with the single exception of MCLEOD's, was that of a man who declared that he had been pounced upon by his creditors without the slightest previous intimation of their intention. Through his arrest a wife and three children were driven from a residence in a respectable neighborhood to a wretched tenement, where they were endeavoring to eke out a miserable existence by making artificial flowers for milliners. "If," said he, "they had only given me a chance, I could have paid them all; but now I am utterly broken down, and can never hope to recover my former position in society." There are numerous other cases which might be added if any further testimony were needed to show that in the present condition of the law, there is altogether too much room for vindictive persons to gratify a feeling of revenge, without even having to pay for the support of their victims. Although there are many crying evils looking for a remedy from the Legislature now in session, yet we doubt if there be any among them standing in more urgent need of attention than that which is associated with the practice at Ludlow-street Jail. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the multiplicity of business, this claim may not be entirely lost sight of.

The Professional Player.

Although our senses sharply contradict the assertion of the almanac that Spring has already arrived, it is impossible to doubt the accuracy of the calculations which demonstrate that the 1st of April is but three weeks distant. The time of the playing of base-ball is near at hand, and the voice of the professional player is already heard in the land. A convention of professional ball-players was held, a day or two since, at Cleveland, and the momentous question of the proper regulation of championship games was discussed at length. It is evident that the professional player is determined to make himself more prominent during the coming season than ever, and that the national game will thus be a fruitful source of sharp practice and unseemly wrangling.

Base-ball is not, in itself considered, a subject of positively national importance. It is an easy and simple game, compared with cricket, and bears about the same relation to the latter game which euchre bears to whist, or checkers to chess. Inasmuch as several enthusiastic persons have called it the national game, its devotees insist that patriotism demands that every American should profess an especial interest in it. In point of fact, its claim to be considered a peculiarly national game does not rest upon a very secure foundation. It is played with more parade and outward show of interest here than elsewhere, but were the youthful players of mumble-the-peg to organize themselves into clubs and play match games in public, they might, with equal right, demand that their especial form of athletic dissipation should be called a national game. To base-ball, if played honestly and in moderation, no right-minded person could object. There are undoubtedly those who find pleasure in the perspiring process of "fielding;" who enjoy the headlong run from base to base under a broiling sun; and who feel the pride of martyrdom when suffering from black eyes and broken finger-nails. This is, as has perhaps been previously remarked, a free country, and every man has the right to tire and bruise himself to his heart's content, if he fancies that style of amusement. Similarly, no one can properly object to the formation of base-ball clubs, whereby the members acquire the inestimable privilege of arraying themselves in flannel suits and ingeniously ugly caps. The "national game" becomes objectionable only when what should be a healthy amusement, degenerates into an "event" for the benefit of the betting fraternity. Latterly this has been the manifest tendency of base-ball matches, and for this unfortunate tendency, the professional player is largely responsible.

There has grown up within the past two or three years a class of men who make their livelihood wholly by playing base-ball matches. The professional player, aside from his private character, is not precisely a majestic object. It may not be incumbent upon any man to lead a life of really productive industry, but it certainly seems as though one might find some other occupation than hiring oneself to win matches for the Black Stockings and White, Blue Stockings and Gray, who claim to be the exponents of the national game. Evidently the professional player himself sympathizes with this view, for except when compelled to play during the Summer season, he keeps himself modestly out of sight in those quiet retreats connected with bars, and not free from a suspicion of rat-pits, where the sporting men of the Metropolis meet for social improvement and unpremeditated pugilism. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the professional player, though doubtless occasionally an honest, inoffensive fellow, is usually a worthless, dissipated gladiator; not much above the professional pugilist in morality and respectability. Not only does the employment of these men in a match game render the result simply a question of money, for the club which can afford to hire the best players is of course the winner, but it opens the way to dishonorable and fraudulent practices. The professional player can, if he choose, insure the defeat of the side on which he plays. It is only necessary for the gambler who has large sums at stake to buy him, in order to make certain of winning his bets. That this is frequently done, any one who reads the report of the quarrels which usually follow an important match game, will find abundant reason to believe. The professional player thus makes the game an instrument in the hands of gamblers, and so brings it into deserved disrepute.

If those who really enjoy base-ball as a sport desire to retain for it the interest of the respectable classes, they must sternly set their faces against the professional player. In every point of view he is an eminently undesirable person, and he ought to be peremptorily and completely suppressed. Let our young men meet and play base-ball if they choose. They will thus improve their physical well-being without detriment to their morals. To employ professional players to perspire in public for the benefit of gamblers, is, however, a benefit to no one, and furnishes to dyspeptic moralists a strong argument against any form of muscular Christianity.

Worse than New-York!

Can it be possible that there is within the bounds of this State a wickeder place than the City of New-York? We discover, for the first time, on the very competent authority of TOM FIELDS, that there really is. Left to the resources of his own imagination, the reader would utterly fail to fix the identity of this home of the most fearful depravity. One might vaguely guess at Buffalo, or Albany, or Saratoga—in season—while entirely unable to comprehend the cause of its newly-earned title to the bad pre-eminence of the Union. The most perfect ingenuity and the most extensive opportunities of observation would be utterly at fault in attempting to find any special reason why the obscure town of Rochester, Ulster County—no connection of the Flour City on the Genesee—should occupy a higher pinnacle of infamy than the Metropolis of the continent. Yet, in connection with this pastoral community, there have been practiced things which have both "surprised and humiliated" the member from the Nineteenth Assembly District of this City—the guileless and unsuspecting TOM FIELDS. Somebody wanted the little township brought within the provisions of the railroad bonding act, and in order to help them in this, they absolutely offered rural members ten dollars for their votes! This was bad enough, and the mere mention of such a price in the lobbies, where the air had been thick with the fall of TWEED's greenbacks—was sufficiently calculated to scandalize the Tammany fugleman, who, for his part, had probably never looked at less than one thousand dollars, and may be presumed to have made it a point of striking for ten thousand whenever the opportunity presented itself. But then, ten dollars! TWEED would have given more than that to a doorkeeper whom he wanted to do some dirty work; the sum would not have more than paid for a bottle of the champagne dispensed in dozens by HANK SMITH, out of the plunder of the Bowling-green Bank depositors and the tax-payers of New-York.

Yet, will it be believed there were found men—at least, so says the indignant TOM FIELDS—who actually took this wretched sum of ten dollars in exchange for their votes. Things are coming to a pretty pass truly, if the legislative market is to be run down like this, by verdant men from the interior. The session has been rather unprofitable, no doubt. The Committee of Seventy would not pay a dollar to get the charter through, and though their opponents might have come down handsomely in order to kill it, the minority could not accomplish anything worth paying for. There really hasn't been a chance for a first-class "strike" throughout the session, and probably the ignorant members from the interior had got alarmed at the growing deficit in their board bills, and had resolved to begin to fill it up as best they could. We have no doubt that had these simple-minded souls gone to TOM FIELDS, he would have given them the money himself, to prevent this ridiculous depreciation of a legislator's price. The thing could not have happened more unfortunately than when JAY GOULD is in Albany, looking around in his artless way for trusty friends of Erie. The railroad bonders of Rochester were defeated, no doubt, as they deserved to be, for the gross violence they have inflicted on the susceptible conscience of TOM FIELDS. But, then, the mere fact that ten-dollar bills have passed current in those halls, will give to a hundred dollars an adventitious value, which is extremely repugnant to the New-York Corporation Attorney, Park Commissioner, and Assemblyman of the Nineteenth District. "Nothing like this was ever known in New-York," said FIELDS. We are compelled to agree with the statement, and to award to the town of Rochester, Ulster County, the superiority which it has fully earned over this wicked Metropolis.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation* is, of course, obliged to admit that it never thought we were "hired" to defend the Administration—it says it never used that word. But all its arguments were based on the supposition that we were hired—they have no force apart from that imputation. The editor of the *Nation*, like SCHURZ, suggests accusations which he dare not plainly utter. Probably that is the reason why the two men are so fond of each other. The *Nation* goes on to say that our defense of the President is a "disgrace to journalism"—an opinion which it is quite welcome to entertain. When it says that this opinion is shared by all "intelligent and respectable men," it obviously speaks for a much larger class than it can possibly represent. When the editor of the *Nation* is in a passion, as he happens to be just now, he is no longer an "intelligent" man, and scarcely a "respectable" one; and, with our prayers for his restoration to a sound condition of mind, we leave him to pursue his own path.

With reference to an editorial in yesterday's TIMES, under the heading, "The Harpies of the District Courts," we have to make, on the authority of Judge KANE, of the Eighth District Court, the following qualifications: First, the abuse more immediately adverted to is not specially noticeable in Judge KANE's Court. Second, the man CLARKE, who charged an extortionate fee to a poor servant girl is not now, though he was formerly, a Marshal in this Court. Third, the appointment of Marshals rests with the Mayor—they are assigned by him to the different Courts, and can only be removed by him. To the Eighth District Court six Marshals are assigned, being more than the business of the Court requires. One of these Marshals is also a lawyer, but Judge KANE states that he is very strict in prohibiting this man from acting as counsel in any case in which he serves a summons or other instrument of the Court. Beyond this, the powers of the Judge do not extend. Fourth, CLARK is a member of the Bar, and, therefore, entitled to practice in this or any other District Court, whatever the Judge may think of his character or attainments.

A day or two of unexpected cold weather is sure to bring into notice the person who provides himself with a pan of burning charcoal, and wrapping the drapery of his couch about him, lies down to peaceful strangulation. Yesterday, under the name of RICHARD BARRY, he associated himself with three other equally ignorant men, and comfortably choked himself, in Boston. It seems impossible that there can be any person of mature years in a civilized community who does not know that the gas from burning charcoal is dangerous, and that death by suffocation is the sure result of going to sleep in a tightly closed room in which a pan of lighted charcoal is placed. Nevertheless, a number of people regularly perform this feat every Winter, and unless they are discovered in time by meddling friends or officious policemen, and dragged out while yet living, succeed in strangling themselves. It is questionable whether it is worth while to attempt to rescue men who will deliberately indulge in this diversion. Either they desire to commit suicide, or else they are so woefully ignorant as to be really dangerous to the community. A man who plays with carbonic acid gas is quite capable of warming himself by burning lumps of nitro-glycerine, and it is, perhaps, better that he should choke himself without danger to his fellows than that he should try to blow up an entire household.

The Kerry election appears, by the accounts which have come to hand, to have been as well up to the mark of the best ould times of Irish contests as the most enthusiastic participator in the delights of Donnybrook could have desired. The mob wrecked the house in which Mr. DEASE, the Roman Catholic candidate, had been staying, and his precipitate retreat became necessary to prevent violence. Sir JAMES O'CONNELL, son of the liberator, who was for the Bishop's candidate, was hustled and ran some risk of violence. At Listowel great excitement and enthusiasm was caused by the arrival of a voter aged one hundred and fourteen, (*pace* Sir C. CORNWALL LEWIS,) who was borne in triumph through the town to vote for BLENNERHASSETT and Home Rule. Meanwhile Mr. O'DONOGHUE, P. P., who, in opposition to the express injunctions of his Bishop, had chosen to take a very active part in the contest, on the home rule side, has had to eat humble pie, being compelled to acknowledge his wickedness and confess that his sin is ever before him, by a letter to that effect in the Dublin Roman Catholic dailies.

POLITICAL.

The Hopes of the New-Hampshire Republicans Growing Brighter.

Mrs. Livermore on the Stump—Political Reform in State and City—Why Mr. Voorhees will Not Run for Governor—Gov. Palmer True to his Party—Another Letter from Thurlow Weed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—Eagle Hall was packed to its utmost capacity to-night to listen to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, who was announced to speak in behalf of Republican principles. Mrs. Livermore being introduced she began by saying that it is no new thing for women to be interested in politics, and spoke of Deborah as proof of this. Nor was there any reason why they should not be, as they are equally interested in government which is the secret of politics. Carthagenian women, cutting off their hair for bow-strings, Joan of Arc, Mme. Rowland and Harriett Beecher Stowe were mentioned as women who had exercised controlling influence in politics. How women pledged themselves to do all that was possible to aid the country during the great war of the rebellion, was quoted as proof of how useful they can be to their country. During that struggle she had been with the armies, chiefly in the hospitals, but often at the head-quarters of him who is now President, whom she then learned to honor and respect, although he was slandered then as now. [Applause.] After the war she expected to go back to her old home life, but had been forced by circumstances into public affairs. Her election to the Republican Convention of Massachusetts was referred to, and the fruitless search for a woman to go to the Democratic Convention was cited to show that women know how to choose in politics. The pending election was referred to as a matter of national importance. The debates in the Senate had not been held with a view to the purification of the Republican Party, but were the wrangles of chiefs striving for the mastery. The party is not entirely pure, but it is purer than any other political organization. The Democratic opposition this Winter in the House of Representatives to the Education bill, was mentioned as a proof that it has not been cured of its evils. Democrats pretend to be converted, and talk of taking a Presidential candidate from the Republican ranks, but they might as well come over and vote for the Republican nominee and end the trouble. There are charges of corruption against the Administration, but no one knows anything of the corruption in national affairs, except what the Administration has itself made known. On the other hand the Democrats denied and derided the Tammany frauds until the New-York Times made them so plain they could not be denied, whereupon the Democrats elected the chief thief to the New-York Senate. In contrast to this, Gen. Grant sends all the thieves exposed in the Republican Party to prison. It was not claimed, she said, that Grant was personally dishonest, but that he was in the hands of dishonest men, whereupon she mentioned Henry Wilson, Geo. S. Boutwell, Geo. Wm. Curtis, and others, asking if they were dishonest. She had lately seen it stated that she had said she found Gen. Grant drunk at his head-quarters during the war, and she took this occasion to say it was a falsehood, as she had never seen Gen. Grant drunk, and she had never said so. She then related her first interview with Grant before Vicksburg, when he promptly did what she desired for the comfort of some sick soldiers. Nor did she ever ask anything of him in name of humanity which he did not concede. She referred to the rapid payment of public debt during Grant's administration, as proof of honesty and capacity in the management of the finances. It had been said Democrats are passive, and well they may be when looking on the debates in the Senate where Republicans are arrayed against each other, making brilliant speeches about nothing. There was Carl Schurz, made a power in the land by the Republican Party, now insisting on showing that the Administration had sold arms to France. Not that he cared anything about it, except that by showing it he would alienate the German vote of the North-west from the Republican Party. She knew of no reason why Grant should be nominated for a second term, other than the simple one that he can command more votes than any one else. She proceeded to deliver a strong argument in favor of the Republican Party, of which Gen. Grant was the fittest exponent.

Her speech was quite long, and was delivered with much force, and was as powerful in every way as any address delivered during the campaign. The Democrats have held two meetings here today, in the afternoon and evening, both addressed by Mr. Kimball, of Maine, and others. There was a scant attendance and little spirit on either occasion.

The Republican State Committee announce that in spite of the denial of the Democratic managers, there is positive proof that it is intended and arranged by the Democrats to commit frauds in the following towns: Greenland, Weare, Northwood, Franklin, Littleton, Northumberland, Haverhill, Deerfield, Canaan, Brookfield, Henniker, Hillsborough, Bedford, Wakefield, Loudon, Goffstown, Rumney, Lancaster, Ward Five of Nashua, and Strafford. These frauds are in the check-lists of a character heretofore announced, but arrangements are being made to defeat them if possible. Large Republican meetings continue to be held nightly at different points, which are addressed by effective speakers. Much disappointment is felt at the failure of Mr. Bingham to appear at Nashua to-night, he having been detained by sickness. Hon. Job E. Stevenson was also delayed in Washington, but will arrive to-morrow and speak at several places before election. E. C.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Important Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the State Council—Sectarian Appropriations and Bribery.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Council of Political Reform was held at the rooms of the Council, No. 486 Broadway, Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6. The following were part of the proceedings of the meeting:

The Committee on Bribery Laws presented a report of the present statutes on the subject, and a small pamphlet was ordered published containing an abstract of the New-York laws against bribery and corruption. It is found that there are now in the books laws sufficiently stringent, if enforced, to cure some of the evils that have been frequent in the past.

The Committee voted to favor the enactment of a local prohibition law, and a law for the recovery of damages caused by illegal rum-selling similar to the Ohio statutes on this subject.

The Committee on Sectarian Appropriations made a report covering the City and County of New-York for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, which was adopted, and the recommendations of the report approved. The following is a summary of the report:

The Committee of the State Council of Political Reform upon the appropriation of public money and public property to sectarian or denominational institutions, report that at their last meeting they appointed Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., of New-York City, a Subcommittee to report upon this subject for the City and County of New-York, for the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, and that he has submitted the report hereunto annexed. That they have examined the accounts of the State Treasurer and State Commissioners of Charities for moneys paid from the public treasury to the sectarian or denominational institutions in the City of New-York, in addition to those stated in the said report of their subcommittee, and find the following additional sums:

In the year 1869		$46,063 16
Of which a single sect gets		36,120 00
All other sects get only		9,943 16
In the year 1870		256,919 31
Of which a single sect gets		246,755 41
All other sects get only		10,163 90
In the year 1871		139,546 77
Of which one sect gets		131,193 00
All others get only		8,353 77
Total for the three years		$442,525 24
Of which one sect gets		414,068 41
All other sects get only		28,460 83
Total amount of public money paid to sectarian institutions in New-York City alone in three years	$1,725,702 15	
State appropriations as above	442,529 24	—$2,168,231 39
Of which one sect gets		1,810,456 92
All other sects together only		357,774 47

The following resolutions were also adopted, and William A. McKinney, the Recording Secretary, was directed to take measures to bring them before the Legislature:

Resolved, That the Legislature of 1872 is respectfully urged to pass a concurrent resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money or property to institutions under sectarian or denominational control; also, another concurrent resolution embodying an amendment raising the pay of members of the Legislature to an annual salary of $1,000.

It was further voted that the Legislature be respectfully asked to give its attention to the necessities of an immediate general statute, prohibiting sectarian appropriations. The following resolution in regard to official corruption and negligence was also unanimously voted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to continue its efforts to press investigations into all cases of legislative, administrative and judicial corruption, and bring the guilty parties to justice.

The Fourth Assembly District Reformers—Expulsion of the Treasurer.

The Fourth Assembly District Reform Club met at No. 165 East Broadway, last night, Mr. William Churchill in the chair. The principal subject under consideration was the resignation of Mr. George Bartholomew, of the *News*, tendered at the last meeting. Mr. Bartholomew had been Treasurer of the Club. Mr. Hayes charged him with malfeasance in office, and moved that he be expelled.

It was alleged that Mr. Bartholomew, besides having failed to pay his own dues, wrongfully retained money belonging to the Club. Several members violently denounced Mr. Bartholomew, and the motion for his expulsion was carried with very little opposition. Mr. A. B. Caldwell, also of the *News*, was likewise expelled very unceremoniously, under protest from Messrs. Churchill and Hayes, who claimed that the measure, in his case, was unconstitutional, there being no offense alleged against him, except that he was in arrears, and that not to such an amount as to justify expulsion. Ten new members were elected.

The Seventh District Reformers.

The Reform Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening for organization Ex-Alderman Van Schaick presiding. Mr. Max Goepp reviewed the great reform movement which, he said, had been inaugurated by the Times. The Democracy had been misled and betrayed to sustain the power and influence of a few bad men. The following officers were elected: President, Edward L. Paris; Vice-Presidents, Simon Stern, John Lawritz, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Dooling, Dr. Henriques, L. J. Isaacs; Treasurer, Charles C. Allen; Secretary, Hugh L. Cole.

THE ERIE BILL.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee—A Bill to Repeal Classification and Provide for an Election.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following is the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee today:

An Act relating to the Erie Railway Company, repealing chapter 916 of the laws of 1869, so far as relates to the classification of directors of the Erie Railway Company, and the prolongation thereby of their terms of office, and vacating the offices of directors of said Company held thereunder, and ordering a new election for a full Board of directors of said Company, and providing regulations relating to the elections of directors of said Company, and the transfer of its stock.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "an Act to amend chapter 278 of the laws of 1868, entitled 'an Act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railway Companies,'" passed May 20, 1869, being chapter 916 of the laws of 1869, is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the classification of the directors of said Companies, and the prolongation thereby of the terms of office of the present directors of the Erie Railway Company—that being the only Company that has availed itself of the provisions of said act in relation to classification—and of all directors of said Company who may be appointed to fill vacancies prior to the election hereinafter ordered, shall cease on the second Tuesday of July next.

SEC. 2. On the second Tuesday of July next, there shall be held at the office of the Erie Railway Company, in the City of New-York, an election for seventeen directors of said Company, the inspectors of which election shall be designated in writing by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and in case of the failure to attend and act of any persons so designated, his place or their places may be filled by the inspector or inspectors in attendance on such day of election. At such election all the stockholders of said Company shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, according to the number of shares held by them respectively, subject to the regulations and provisions hereinafter contained, and to those elsewhere provided by law; and the seventeen persons receiving the highest number of votes at such election shall be the directors of said Company for the year next following the said second Tuesday of July. And hereafter the annual meetings of the stockholders of said Company for the election of directors shall be held on the second Tuesday of July in each year, and the directors elected thereat shall hold their offices for one year from such second Tuesday of July. No injunction shall be granted to prevent or suspend the holding of the election by this section ordered to be held on the second Tuesday of July next, nor shall any injunction be granted to prevent any person from voting on any shares at such election unless upon notice of eight days to the person claiming to own or to exercise the right of voting on such stock.

SEC. 3. From the time of the passage of this act until the holding of the election provided for in the last preceding section, the transfer-books of the said corporation, in which the transfers of its stock are or shall be entered, and the stock ledger or ledgers containing the names of the stockholders of said Company, shall at all times during the usual hours of transacting business, be fully and freely open at the office of said Company, to the examination of all the stockholders, and of their respective agents or attorneys who may be by them authorized to make such examination on their behalf respectively. And it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, of said Company, respectively, at all such times to have and keep such books open to such examination by all such stockholders or their agents or attorneys, as aforesaid, as shall apply therefor, and to allow to them respectively all reasonable facilities for such examination and for taking copies or abstracts of the entries contained in said books; and in case of refusal or neglect of such President or Secretary to perform the duties enjoined upon them, respectively, by this section, the party aggrieved thereby, or his agent or attorney, shall be entitled to summary relief by mandamus, in addition to any other legal remedy to which he may be entitled; provided, however, that this section shall not apply while such books are deposited with a trust company, in pursuance with the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 4. The transfer-books of said Company, for the transfer of its stock, shall be closed on the second Monday of June next, at the close of the usual hours of business on that day, and shall remain closed until after the election provided for in the preceding second section; and at such election no person shall be entitled to vote upon any stock, either in person or by proxy, unless the same was standing in his name on the transfer-books of said Company on the day above fixed for the closing of the transfer-books.

From the time of the passing of this act until the second Monday of June next, inclusive, the said Company shall keep open its transfer-books at its office, in the City of New-York, and during the whole of such period, during the usual hours of transacting business, shall freely permit all persons holding its stock certificates, with proper power of attorney for the transfer of the stock represented thereby, executed by the person in whose name such stock stands registered on its books, who, in person, or by agent or attorney, shall present such stock certificate and power of attorney at the office of said Company, and demand the transfer of such stock, to transfer such stock upon the said Company's books, in accordance with the authorization of such power of attorney, and said Company shall thereupon issue and deliver to such person, or his agent or attorney, so presenting such stock for transfer, its new stock certificate or certificates in the proper and customary form, in the name of such transferee, for such stock thus transferred, which new stock certificates shall correspond in the number of shares represented thereby respectively with the old certificates, in place whereof they shall be issued, if the person to whom such new stock certificates are to be delivered as aforesaid, or his agent or attorney shall so request; and such new certificates shall be delivered by said Company to the person entitled thereto as aforesaid, or his agent or attorney, without any unreasonable or unnecessary delay, and, at all events, within three days after the surrender of the old certificate and the making of the transfer on the books; and if such new certificates be not ready for delivery simultaneously with the surrender of the old certificate and the transfer of the stock, the Company shall, simultaneously with such surrender and transfer, give, upon request, to the person entitled to such new certificate, or his agent or attorney, a receipt or certificate, executed on its behalf by its transfer clerk, or other proper officer by it appointed for the purpose, evidencing the right of such person to receive such new certificate as soon as it can be made out. No stock certificate of such Company, which during the period above specified in this section for the making of transfers shall be presented or left at the office of saidC ompany for transfer as aforesaid, shall be seized, or subjected to the operation of any injunction or receivership, or of any other legal process or proceeding, unless it be an execution or other process founded upon a regular final judgment against the owner of such stock; nor shall the stock thereby represented, or any new stock certificate to be issued therefor as aforesaid, be seized, or subjected to the operation of any injunction or receivership, or other legal process or proceeding, unless it be an execution or other process founded upon a regular final judgment against the owner of such stock; provided, however, that this exemption from liability to seizure or interference by means of injunction, receivership or other legal process as aforesaid, shall cease after the expiration of five days from the time when such new stock certificate shall have been actually delivered by said Company to the person thereto entitled as aforesaid.

In case of neglect or refusal on the part of the said Company to permit any transfer of stock, or to issue and deliver any new stock certificate, lawfully required of it in virtue of the preceding provisions of this section, or to comply with any of the provisions of the section relating thereto, the party thereby aggrieved, in addition to any other legal remedies to which he may be entitled, shall be entitled summarily to enforce the performance of such acts by said Company by mandamus; and any motions or applications to the Court in the course of such proceedings for mandamus, shall be entitled to the like preference in hearing as is accorded in criminal cases.

And it is hereby made the special duty and obligation of the President of the said Company to see to the due performance of the obligations imposed upon the said Company by this section in respect of the permission of transfers of stock and the issuing of new stock certificates in place thereof, and if he shall, by wilful wrong, refuse or neglect to perform any such duties, with the intent thereby wrongfully to deprive any party entitled thereto, of an opportunity of transferring stock or obtaining the new certificate therefor, intended to be secured to such party by the provisions of this section, he shall be personally liable to such aggrieved party for a penalty of five dollars for each share of stock in respect of the transfer of which, or issuing of a new certificate for which, he shall be guilty of such willful wrong with such intent as aforesaid, which penalty may be sued for and recovered from him by such aggrieved party.

SEC. 5. The said Company has and shall have no right to enact, or maintain, or keep in force, any by-law or regulation forbidding the transfer of any of its stock upon any lawful trust or agency, or for any purpose which is not forbidden by law, or restricting the transfers of its stock to cases of change in the beneficial ownership thereof, or forbidding transfers of its stock to others than the beneficial owners; and no such by-law or regulation shall justify said Company in refusing to permit any transfer of any of its stock which would be otherwise legally permissible to the party or parties holding or entitled to such stock.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful at any election for directors of the said Company for any person or persons to vote, either in person or by proxy, upon any stock standing in his, her or their name on the books of said Company, in case he, she or they has or have parted with his, her or their interest in such stock, and no longer has or have possession or control of the stock certificate therefor, when his, her or their vote thereon is offered to be cast; but this provision shall not be construed to prevent any person or persons having stock standing in his or their name which is held by him or them as trustee or agent, and for which he or they holds or hold possession of the stock certificate, from voting thereon, in person or by proxy. The inspectors shall be entitled to examine, upon oath, any person offering to vote upon any stock at any such election either as principal or attorney, in respect of the existence within his knowledge, of any circumstances disqualifying the stock from being voted on by him, in virtue of the foregoing provision of this section, and, if such disqualification shall be satisfactorily shown to the inspectors either by such examination or otherwise, the vote shall be rejected. Any person who shall willfully swear falsely upon the examination above authorized shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by law for perjury in judicial proceedings.

If in any legal proceeding properly instituted for setting aside or reviewing any election of Directors of the said Company, it shall appear to the Court that any vote given at such election for any candidate who may have been declared by the inspectors to have been elected thereat, was cast in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such vote was challenged at the election or not, such vote so illegally cast shall in the adjudication upon such proceeding be treated as null and void, and such result of the said election shall be declared and established in such proceeding as shall appear to be the true result upon the exclusion of all such votes cast in violation of this section.

SEC. 7. The Superior Court of the City of New-York and the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York shall respectively have the like jurisdiction and powers for inquiring into, reviewing, setting aside or establishing any election of directors of the said Company as are by law possessed by the Supreme Court, and may make any orders in proceedings instituted in such Courts respectively for such purpose which might be made by the Supreme Court.

SEC. 8. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to grant any proxy or power of attorney for voting upon any shares of stock of said Company, standing in his, her or their name or names on the books of said Company, where he, she or they shall have parted with his, her or their interest in such stock, and shall no longer have possession or control of the stock certificate therefor at the time of granting such proxy or power, provided always that this provision shall not prevent any person or persons in whose name stock shall stand, which is held by him or them as trustee or agent, and for which he or they holds or hold possession of the stock certificate, from granting a proxy for voting thereon. Any person who shall grant a proxy in violation of the foregoing provision of this section, and any person who, as principal or proxy, shall knowingly vote, or offer to vote, upon any shares of stock in said Company, in violation of the provisions of the foregoing sixth section of this act, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each share of stock in respect of which he shall so grant such proxy, or vote, or offer to vote, in violation of this act, which penalty may be sued for and recovered by the stockholder of said Company who will sue for the same, owning the stock upon which the proxy was granted contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

GOV. PALMER.

He Refuses to Support the Liberal Republican Movement—He Will Stand by His Party.

Probably there was no prominent and influential Republican in the country upon whose active co-operation the Republican sore-heads and their Democratic instigators counted more confidently than Gov. Palmer, of Illinois. That they were grievously disappointed in their anticipations is evident from the following article from the Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* of Monday, to which allusion was made by telegraph, and which, doubtless, was published with his authority:

"There has been a prevalent impression, which the Democracy have been anxiously fostering, that Gov. Palmer's recent correspondence with President Grant had its origin in personal hostility, and that his aim was to create political capital against Gen. Grant's nomination. Such a motive never entered Gov. Palmer's calculations. He has, all through Gen. Grant's administration, been his warm political and personal friend, and he has never disguised his kindly feelings toward the National Administration. Gov. Palmer's actions in reference to the movements of Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, were prompted solely by his views of duty as Chief Executive of Illinois. A principle was involved, which lies at the foundation of our State Governmental system, and he felt, in justice to the responsible position which he occupied, that he could not do otherwise than lay the matter before the law-making power of the State. The result has been equally satisfactory to all concerned; and Gov. Palmer, having been thus sustained by the Republicans of Illinois, as represented in the General Assembly, feels himself drawn, if possible, into even warmer and closer relations to that party; and he has no thought but for the continued success of the great and glorious principles which underlie its foundations.

The Democracy, entirely misconstruing Gov. Palmer's motives, and bent only on securing somebody whom they could make use of to carry out their 'passive policy' scheme, have been unremitting in their attentions, and have flooded him with their solicitations; but they have discovered that he is not composed of that pliable political stuff which they are in search of in order to destroy the Republican Party."

INDIANA POLITICS.

Mr. Voorhees Explains Why He Will Not Be Run for Governor by the Democrats.

The following are the material portions of the letter of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana:

"I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for the office of Governor. In announcing this determination I obey what I conceive to be my duties, both public and private. The position has no attractions for me, and perhaps I have but little fitness by nature or by experience for it. There are older, abler and worthier gentlemen in the Democratic Party of Indiana to whom the office would be acceptable, and who would fill it with more satisfaction to themselves, and doubtless to the public, also, than I could. There are other considerations of a more private nature. You know that my limited worldly means, and my heavy responsibilities would not permit me to entirely quit my profession. It has always been to me a sure and steadfast friend in times of sorest need, and I look forward with hope and pleasure to an early period when I shall spend all of my time in its companionship. Perhaps, also, my love of Terre Haute has its influence on this question. I never wish to make another home, as I would be required to do if elected Governor. I must not, in what I say, be understood as depreciating the honor of the station. Indiana is the fifth State in a Union of thirty-seven, and to be chosen her Governor might well gratify a much higher ambition than mine. The Chief Magistrate of a great State is ranked by but one official personage in this Government. Nor do any doubts as to the result of the coming election in Indiana induce the course I have taken. I regard the overthrow of any party which attempts to support and prolong the present Administration as certain as the polls are opened to a free people. The oldest, the ablest, and the most distinguished leaders of the Republican Party are now engaged in proving that the Administration of Gen. Grant is wholly unworthy of respect or confidence. The Republican State Convention of Indiana on the 22d of this month, took issue with the very founders of the party on this point. I have not the shadow of a fear as to what the verdict of the people will be in October and November next.

The Tammany Republican General Committee—Meeting Last Evening.

The Tammany Republican General Committee met yesterday evening at their head-quarters, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second street. The room is a tolerably large one, and is decorated with a small portrait of Gen. Grant, which furnished the topic for general conversation during the interval of waiting for the President and Vice-Presidents. One delegate said, pointing to the unconscious portrait with a wrathful finger, "If he's renominated, I'm a bolter." "Well, no, Van, I wouldn't if I were you," said his friend. "He's a great man. I don't know so much about bolting after all. I like to follow Horace as much as you do, but I'm pretty sure he won't take me into the Democratic camp, which is what bolting would amount to." This sentiment was pretty generally echoed by the delegates present, between sixty and seventy in all, and it was agreed on all hands that the great sorehead would abide by the decision of the National Convention. As neither the President, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, nor the Vice-President, Mr. Whitelaw Reed, made their appearance, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Mr. Leggatt was appointed Chairman. The business of the meeting was simply to ratify the action of the Executive Committee in appointing various committees, and in sending resolutions to the Legislature, Aldermen and Assistant-Aldermen, thanking them for their efforts in the cause of reform, and begging them to leave no stone unturned to impeach Oakey Hall. The action of the Executive Committee was approved of without a dissentient voice, and the meeting adjourned in a very few minutes.

A little book containing the constitution and by-laws, the names of the delegates, the committees, and the names and addresses of the officers of the Districts Associations, was distributed to the members. It contained some pretty reading, showing, in a very naive and simple manner, the way in which delegates appoint themselves to what is claimed as the regular General Committee of the Republicans of New-York. In the Seventh District, which represents the Fifteenth Ward, the President of the District Association is a Mr. Joseph W. Howe, who boards at No. 17 Lafayette-place, a boarding-house near the corner of Fourth-street. Two delegates to the General Committee, Mr. William F. Richardson and Mr. Horatio N. Twombly, board in the same house. It is a fact that no notice is ever given when or where the District Association holds its meetings, and it is the belief of the Ward that they are held in Mr. Twombley's room. Yet the chickens hatched in this surreptitious manner crow quite loudly as full-blown delegates, and some of them attend State Conventions, and some may perhaps attend National Conventions, in spite of their illegitimate origin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Earthquake Shocks Felt Throughout Central Germany.

Views of the Times on the Position of England and America—America to Withdraw Her Claims or England will Withdraw from the Convention—The Tichborne Claimant to be Tried for Perjury in April.

KIEL, March 7.—Shocks of earthquake were felt here and throughout Central Germany at intervals during the entire night.

BERLIN, March 7.—A decree has been issued founding a naval academy at Kiel.

Diplomatic Changes in France.

PARIS, March 7.—The *Constitutionel* today announces that several changes will shortly be made in the diplomatic representation of France. The Duke de Broglie, the present French Ambassador to England is to be recalled, and M. Goutant-Biron, now Ambassador to Germany, will be transferred to London. The Ambassadorship to Berlin, the *Constitutionel* says, has been offered by President Thiers to M. Pouyer-Quertier, the late French Minister of Finance.

A Muzzled Press.

PARIS, March 7.—It is generally believed that the Government is resolved to oppose before the Assembly the amendments made in Committee to the bill for the control of the Press.

The French Prisoners Pardoned by Emperor William.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch has been received from M. Gontant-Biron, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing that the Emperor William has granted pardons to the French prisoners still held by the Germans for civil and military offenses.

The Times and the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, March 7.—The London *Times*, in its article on the *Alabama* claims today, infers from the admissions made by the Press of the United States, that the Americans now acknowledge the extravagance of the demand for indirect damages, although they show no disposition to withdraw them from their case. The *Times* says if the fifth claim, for losses by the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, is not abandoned, England will declare reference to the Geneva Tribunal inadmissible, which course is approved by English statesmen and jurists.

The Tichborne Claimant.

LONDON, March 7.—All the journals this morning approve the decision in the Tichborne case. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will take place in April. A rumor prevails throughout the city that the Marquis of Bute and Baron Rivers will furnish the bail necessary to secure the liberation from prison of the claimant to the Tichborne estate. The report cannot be authenticated, and it is believed by some that it is set afloat for the purpose of having an effect on the value of the Tichborne bonds.

Sir J. Duke Coleridge, counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, pronounces false the report that the claimant has secured bail.

A Representative Peer of Scotland.

EDINGBURGH, March 7.—A meeting of Scottish Peers was held at Holyrood today, at which the Marquis of Queensberry was elected to the House of Lords as Representative Peer of Scotland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Kellie.

Gen. Schenck in Edinburgh.

LONDON, March 7.—Hon. Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to England, is now on a visit to Edinburgh. Yesterday he held a reception at the St. James Hotel, which was attended by a large number of the most prominent officials and residents of the city.

Bishop Patterson Avenged.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Melbourne reports that the British sloop-of-war *Rosario*, Commander Palmer, shelled and destroyed the village inhabited by the murderers of Bishop Patterson.

England and the Pope.

LONDON, March 7.—In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Kinnard, in the House of Commons, to-night, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that the Government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome, and that the Pope had made no application to England to place Malta or any other portion of the British dominion at his disposal.

THURLOW WEED.

More Interesting Personal and Political Reminiscences Pleasantly Told.

To the Editors of the Chenango Telegraph:

I am reading with much interest the valuable and fascinating letters in your *Telegraph*, written by my old and cherished friend Samuel S. Randall. These reminiscences bring back scenes, incidents and personages with which and with whom more than fifty years ago I was associated. These localities and individuals return after an interval of more than half a century with a distinctness and freshness which did not seem possible. The individuals, the dwelling-houses, &c., &c., described in his last letter, are as familiar to my memory as they were to my eye and ear when I was walking and talking with those who now rest in the village cemetery; for of all the adult acquaintances then residing in that part of the village referred to Benjamin Chapman, a much-valued friend, as far as I can learn, is the only survivor. Mr. Randall himself, now in his sixty-fourth or sixty-fifth year, was then a bright boy of ten or eleven, furnishing unmistakable promise of a career of intellectual usefulness. He was a precocious printer and editor. I still retain a copy of the *Journal* which he printed (with his pen) and edited in 1819. Mr Randall's father (Perez Randall) was the village Postmaster and in 1818 a member of the Legislature. Although a political opponent Perez Randall was my warm personal friend. Mr. Randall resided with his father-in-law, Mr. Edmunds, who charged himself especially with the guardianship of his youthful grand-son, S. S. Randall. I was amused in observing that growing up as he did under the immediate eye and care of his father and grandfather, the youth accepted the political teachings of the latter. Party feeling between "Bucktails" and "Clintonians" was intense and exciting. Mr. Randaal was a "Bucktail" and Mr. Edmunds a "Clintonian." I was then much attached to the boy Randall, who, some twenty years afterward, it was my privilege and pleasure to suggest as State Superintendent of Common Schools, to which office he was elected with great unanimity by the Legislature, and in which he served usefully and honorably until he was superceded by Mr. Rice through a secret organization of "Choctaw Know-nothings." The secret was so well kept that up to the hour that Mr. Rice received a legislative caucus nomination it was not known that there would be any candidate opposed to Mr. Randall. The same Mr. Rice, years afterward, became the financial manager of the recently exploded "Guardian Savings Bank."

But I am wandering from the point which induced me to address a brief letter to you. Mr. Randall, among his admirable photographs of village celebrities, introduced that of "Uncle Josh Aldrich," with a single omission, viz., the six-foot staff, his invariable accompaniment. Joshua Aldrich was a tavern, or rather a store oracle, for he was an habitual lounger in the stores of Benj. Chapman and John Noyes, Jr., where he held forth to village idlers as dogmatically as the host of the "Maypole" in *Barnaby Rudge* discoursed to his village guests. Aldrich, like other oracles, was impatient of contradiction, and if pushed into a corner, as he sometimes was, by an opponent, he would, striking his long staff vehemently on the floor, end all controversy by exclaiming, "who steals my purse steals trash, as Robert Boyle says." On one of these occasions, Mr. Chapman quietly observed that Mr. Aldrich had mistaken the authorship of the passage quoted, adding that it was written by Shakespeare. "Uncle Josh" stoutly denied this, saying that he would furnish proof of the correctness of his assertion. On the following day at the usual hour, "Uncle Josh" appeared, and after waiting until his accustomed auditors arrived he produced the works of Robert Boyle in a small volume, and, pointing to its title page, asked Mr. Chapman and the lookers-on to read for themselves, himself exclaiming, in an ecstacy of pride, "who steals my purse steals trash;" the merchant adverted to the circumstance that Boyle had borrowed the line which adorned the title-page of Boyle's volume from Shakespeare; giving that author credit was "labor lost," that was far beyond Uncle Josh's comprehension, for his literary reading began and ended with Robert Boyle.

Among the village idlers of that day was one by the name, if I remember right, of Jesse or Joseph Brown. He was especially addicted to politics. When Daniel D. Tompkins was running against De Witt Clinton for Governor, animated, if not angry disputes, were frequent, and especially so in the stores before mentioned. Brown, an ardent and loquacious Clintonian, engaged in high debate with an equally zealous Bucktail, whose name, if my memory serves, was Snow. Brown expatiated upon the talent and genius of Clinton, Snow in reply extolled Tompkins for his patriotic services during the war, who he said after borrowing all the money the banks would lend, spent his own fortune in furnishing clothes and food for the soldiers who were fighting the British. "You," said Snow, "talk about Clinton's great talent, but I want to know what he has done for his country!" "I am ready," responded Brown, "to meet you on that point. If you want to know what Gov. Clinton has done for his country I advise you to look at his future conduct." This caused a laugh at the expense both of Mr. Clinton and his admirer.

If, as is said, "he that causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew previously," has been regarded as a public benefactor, upon the same principle he who causes a "blade of asparagus" to grow where none grew before, may be held as doubly a benefactor. Perhaps your readers may be amused to learn when and by whom the first blade of asparagus was raised in Norwich. —— Emmons, a slight, pale, amiable, and almost briefless lawyer, whose office was situated midway between Garlics' and Gates' Tavern, came from Dutchess County. The grief of his life during the vegetable season was that no asparagus was grown in Norwich. Indeed, but few of the villagers had ever heard of that delicacy. Mr. Emmons determined to retrieve, in this respect, the character of the village, by himself becoming grower. A plot in Mr. Gates' garden was selected for an asparagus bed, which, when the season arrived, was carefully prepared by Mr. Emmons, who weeded and watched it with diligent care and parental solicitude. In the fullness of time the much talked of esculent was pronounced fit to cut. This was done in the presence of several invited guests, who, after it had been prepared for the table under Mr. Emmons' personal superintendence, shared the delicacy with its radiantly happy producer. Thus, asparagus was first introduced to your citizens. Now, I suppose, every garden in the village rejoices in its bed of asparagus. Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

Remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the salt duty and against the Chicago Relief bill. Petitions were presented from the citizens of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, asking Congress to reimburse them in the amount of $31,586 67 paid by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to secure an additional width of the channel span of the bridge over the Ohio River at Parkersburg; from Pennsylvania miners asking that the duty on coal continue at $1 50 per ton; relating to the duty on tea and coffee. A memorial was presented from the National Board of Trade asking the passage of a law authorizing American citizens to purchase foreign-built ships and register them under the American flag, and that all articles of foreign product needed for subsistence on vessels engaged in foreign trade or in the sailing or repairing of steam-ships or sailing vessels may be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses, and to provide for the return to American registry of all tonnage alienated during the war to foreign flags as the owners may desire.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: The House bill making appropriations for public buildings at Albany; the bills for the erection of public buildings at St Louis, Hartford, Conn., and Raleigh, N. C.: to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn., lying east of the Mississippi River.

HEIRS OF JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill, accompanied by a report, for the relief of the children and heirs-at-law of John Minor Botts, of Virginia.

EXPLORATION IN NEVADA AND ARIZONA.

Mr. Nye offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to transmit a report of the progress of the exploration now going on in Nevada and Arizona under the direction of the Engineers' Department.

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to make thorough inquiry into the subject of immigration and the treatment of immigrants after their arrival in the country, and also into the Quarantine and health regulations at the chief ports in the United States.

Mr. Cole suggested that the inquiry had better extend also to the treatment of immigrants by railroad companies.

Mr. Chandler accepted the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull thought that it would be unnecessary and expensive for the Committee to visit all the chief ports, and Mr. Conkling suggested that they should go only to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. Chandler accepted this amendment also, and the resolution as amended then passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Approriation bill reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole. All the amendments made in the Committee were concurred in, except those reserved to be voted on separately. The amendment authorizing the employment of forty additional clerks of class number one in the Land Office was laid on the table.

Civil Service Reform.

The question being on the amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President in putting in force the civil service reform requisitions,

Mr. Carpenter moved to strike it out and substitute the following:

"All laws or parts of laws under which the present Civil Service Reform Commission was appointed by the President of the United States are hereby repealed."

Mr. Trumbull moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried—yeas, 40; nays, 19.

The Republicans who voted against laying Mr. Carpenter's substitute on the table were Messrs Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Hitchcock, Hamilton of Texas, Kellogg, Logan, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, West, Windom. The only Democrats who voted against it were Blair, Cooper and Saulsbury.

The question then recurred on the original amendment appropriating the $50,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Sherman said he hoped the operation of the scheme recommended by the Civil Service Commission would be confined to Washington, New-York, and some of the large cities where reform was most needed, because if the President attempted to extend it over the whole country it would evidently break down by its own weight. Congress, however, being already committed to it, an appropriation ought to be made so as to give it a fair trial if only to demonstrate its failure.

Mr. Logan said that the system proposed by the Civil Service Commission was a humbug, and he proceeded to give instances of the practical working of the new rules.

Mr. Edmunds inquired what kind of reform he did want.

Mr. Logan said he had not fully considered the subject, but would state some things that he would do if he had the power. Whenever a man performed his duties well he would let him alone, and whenever a man did not he would turn him out. He would also make the time of office co-extensive with that of the President, unless where removals were made for misconduct. Further, if an officer performed his duties in such a way as to make his neighbors generally believe that he was dishonest he would turn him out.

Mr. Edmunds thought it very remarkable that the wisdom of the country, supposed to be concentrated in Congress, having last year deliberately passed a law authorizing the President to make this experiment in civil service reform, should threaten to abandon the effort and repeal the law just as soon as an attempt was made to put it into practical operation. He fully agreed with those who denounced this civil service reform as a humbug and an encroachment upon the rights of the people, for his own rights had been most unwarrantably infringed. In the good old times when he went to a Department and asked to have Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones appointed to an office because he was a friend of his, or because he had worked hard to make him Senator, or for some other equally good reason, the matter was generally arranged satisfactorily without any impertinent questions as to the fitness of the applicant for the place; but now, when he approached the head of a Department on the same errand, he was told that his recommendation was no longer sufficient to secure the appointment; that the President had taken the matter out of the hands of members of Congress, and that applicants were now required to undergo an examination as a test of their fitness for the places they sought, as if there could be any better proof of a man's fitness for any office than that he had helped to elect a Senator. [Laughter.] In this way he (Mr. Edmunds) was stripped of the factitious importance he formerly enjoyed, brought down to the common level, and compelled to stand upon his own merits, alone. Of course, he felt this to be a gross outrage. [Laughter.] He spoke only for himself. He was only stating his own grievances, but he knew that his fellow-Senators would sympathize with him. [Laughter.] It was a painful fact, however, that, in this country, there were a great many persons who thought differently; people who were neither candidates for office nor followers of candidates; people who did not appreciate the merits and claims of the managers of primaries and other political bodies, and who thought that postmasters ought to know how to write and that accountants ought to understand arithmetic. Nobody could see more clearly than he did the folly of all this, but as these unreasonable people were unfortunately in a great majority, and as it was their business that the officers of the Government were paid to do, and their money that was to be collected and spent, he feared they would have their way. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter protested for himself against Mr. Edmunds' statement of the feelings and motives of the opponents of civil service reform.

Mr. Edmunds said he might have overdrawn the picture a little, but in substance it was true to nature.

After some further discussion, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented for and against reduction of duties on iron and coal; for the equalization of bounties and amendment of the Bounty laws.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely the Senate bills for the redemption of the temporary loan three per cent. certificates, at the rate of three millions a month, and moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Garfield appealed to Mr. Hooper to withdraw the motion to lay the bill on the table, so that the bill, which he considered of great importance, might be debated.

Mr. Hooper declined to withdraw the motion, stating that that was the unanimous report of the Committee.

Mr. Garfield remarked that the simple purpose of the bill was to cause the withdrawal of $30,000,000 now held by the banks as part of their reserve, and save the country the interest now paid on that amount.

Mr. Randall argued that that would cause a sudden contraction of the currency, which might be disastrous to trade.

Mr. Garfield said it would not effect any contraction, because greenbacks would be paid out instead of these three per cent. certificates, and that it would save the country the interest of this thirty millions.

After an informal discussion covering these points only, the bill was laid on the table by a large majority.

LINE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to allow the Chicago and North-western Railway Company to change its projected line of road between Fondulac and Escanaba, Mich., the grant of lands not to be increased or changed thereby. It was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY.

The House then took up the Deficiency bill and proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. After disposing of all the amendments and agreeing to one offered by Mr. Dawes, for the payment of a full day's wages to laborers and mechanics in navy-yards, &c., who had worked only eight hours, the bill was passed.

YERBA BUENA.

The House took up the bill granting to the Central Pacific Railway Company the use of one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena, in the Bay of San Francisco, which, after debate was laid over until Tuesday next.

SLANDERS ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the discussion on the Yerba Buena bill, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that charges have appeared in newspapers in New-York and elsewhere, calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy, and to cast doubts on the integrity of his administration of the Navy Department; and therefore providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department during the incumbency of the present Secretary.

Mr. Sargent stated in behalf, and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy that he desired that the investigation should take place, and courted it to the fullest extent.

Mr. Banks said that there was nothing alleged in the resolution that justified the inquiry, and it ought not to be made on newspaper charges. Every member of the House and every member of the Government had been and always would be abused by the newspapers, and the House ought to have something more than citations of that character.

Mr. Sargent—There is no desire on the part of the Secretary to evade any investigation.

The Speaker—Is there any objection to the resolution?

Mr. Bingham—I object to it until I know why it is offered.

Mr. Garfield to Mr. Bingham—Don't object to it.

Mr. Bingham—Yes I will; I want to know if this House is to be turned into a star chamber Court.

Mr. Banks—I join with the gentleman from Ohio in making the objection.

The Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad was made the special order for Thursday next.

The House then, at 4¾ P. M., adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The regular weekly representation of French plays was given at Robinson Hall, last evening. The selections were not so felicitous, we think, as those of former occasions. So delicate a subject as that treated in "La Maison sans Eufants" needs a more spirited and more finished exposition than the quartet now performing in Sixteenth-street are competent to furnish. In yesterday's work there was less familiarity with the lines than there ought to have been, and the inability of Mlle. Taillefer to express emotion was so marked as to reverse the effect of some of the most touching incidents of the piece. A good deal of applause was elicited, notwithstanding the defects of the rehearsal, and M. Rousseau can be complimented upon his dignified personation of *De Rives*. The co-operation of little Lucie G., a precocious young person, afforded evidently no little pleasure, though it did not develop an extraordinary talent on the part of the actress. "Tambour-Battant," an amusing folie-vaudeville, was done afterward.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung by Misses Nilsson and Cary, Signor Brignoli and M. Barre, at the Academy of Music, this evening. M. Barre will be heard in the rôle of *Conte di Luna*, which Signor Bartolini's illness still prevents that gentleman from assuming, for the first time in this country. At the Saturday matinée, "Faust" will be represented. Monday of next week, "Roberto" will be the opera; Wednesday "La Traviata" may be enjoyed, and Friday "Lucia" will be executed. "Mignon" is announced for the Saturday matinée. The statements in relation to the certainty of the production of "Hamlet," we may here mention, are devoid of foundation.

MILLS-SARASATE MATINEES.

The last of the present series of Mills-Sarasate matinées is to take place on Thursday next, in Steinway's large hall. The two artists whose recent performances have been so deservedly successful, will have the aid, on this gala occasion, of Misses Sterling and Lasar, and of Messrs. Simpson, Bergner, Pease and Dachauer.

Destructive Fire on Eighth-Avenue.

At 1½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a two-story brick building at the corner of Eigth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, occupied by Caspar Klick as a hat store and dwelling. The flames extended along the whole block to the corner of Forty-fifth-street, and occupied as stores and dwellings by a number of different parties. No. 723 was occupied as a hat by Magnus Nicholls; No 725, as a meat market by J. Celler; No. 727, by J. Mullany as a grocery; No. 729 as a fancy-store by Miss C. Snyder; No. 731, by Isaac Stemel, as a shoe-store. There were twelve buildings comprising the block, and these were all gutted and the contents destroyed. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $50,000.

Whisky Raid by Cavalry in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—The detachment of Federal soldiers sent out under the auspices of Supervisor Emory returned today after an absence of about ten days. They made raids upon illicit distilleries in Coffee and Lincoln Counties in this State, and in Jackson County, Alabama, breaking up nineteen distilleries, capturing a large amount of property, and five prisoners.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE BRONZES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
AND
CHOICE FANCY ARTICLES AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Co. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Watch No. 12,003, stem-winder—bearing trade-mark "United States Watch Company, Marion, N. J."—Manufactured by the United States Watch Company. (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time.—W. S. Dunn, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; all styles and prices; best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

"Neuril" is a Harmless External Remedy for Neuralgia. If applied when the pain is at its height, will give instant relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Our Seven Dollar Dress Hat, Spring style, is now called for. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOTSFORD—KEOGH.—Jan. 19, at the Rectory of St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Dr. William Botsford and Miss Annie Keogh, both of Philadelphia.

GARRETSON—IRWIN.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Stephen E. Garretson, of New-Jersey, to Adeline M. Irwin, of this City.

WESTERVELT—TAULMAN.—At Piermont, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. Henry W. Voorhees, Mr. Otto W. P. Westervelt to Miss Ella E., daughter of W. W. Taulman, Esq.

DIED.

BACON.—On the 7th inst., Mary, wife of Sherman J. Bacon.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 28 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

BONNY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 6, 1872, Jane, widow of the late John S. Bonny, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Railroad-av., Rahway, at 2 P. M. on Friday.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, March 5, Sarah R., wife of William Brown, in the 35th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother, William Richardson, are invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

DALY.—Month's Mind—A requiem mass, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Friday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Thos. J. Daly, daughter of Daniel Sweeny.

HADDEN.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the 6th inst., Ephraim Hadden, aged 88 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves Jersey City at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEMPHILL.—On Thursday, March 7, [illegible] Hemphill, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LA DUE.—In this City, March 6, Joanna Van [illegible], wife of George T. La Due, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral will take place Friday, March 8, from her late residence, No. 450 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MORRISON.—On Thursday, March 7, of pneumonia, Ellen Duncan, wife of John Morrison, a native of Oldcastle County, Meath.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 466 2d-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PERRY.—On Wednesday, March 6, at his residence, No. 232 East 124th-st., Rev. S. C. Perry, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. James M. E. Church, corner Madison-av. and 126th-st., Sunday, March 10, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and brother clergymen are requested to meet at the house at 12½ o'clock.

QUINBY.—On Thursday, March 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Bailey, Snug Harbor, Staten Island, Catharine, widow of the late Walter W. Quinby, in the 72d year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROSS.—On Wednesday, March 6, Francis A. Ross, aged 59.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 135 East 53d-st., on Friday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, 7th inst., of dropsy of the brain, Edith Lord, youngest daughter of Clarence H. and Sarah C. Smith, aged 1 year, 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 119 West 47th-st., on Saturday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock.

VAN SCHAICK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, Margaret Bleecker, widow of John Van Schaick, of Albany, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Saturday, March 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WRAY.—On Thursday morning, March 7, 1872, at Port Richmond, S. I., the infant daughter of A. H. and M. E. Wray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not: this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON.
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Are offering special bargains
in CHINA, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $85 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.

White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set.

Decorated English Dinner Sets, $50 per set.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $36. Spoons, $7 per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea-spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen.

N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

PNEUMONIA VANQUISHED!

Mrs. M. G. BROWN positively asserts that her GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will cure the worst case of PNEUMONIA. GUARANTEES it will do so, when everything else fails.

The MODUS OPERANDI IS ORIGINAL—passes into the system by LAWS never before heard or thought of; but laws ORDAINED BY GOD for deliverance and preservation of the human body. No being holds health or life in security who is not in the habitual use of the Metaphysical Discovery, which is INSURANCE against disease and premature death.

Inclose 10 cents to the University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for the METAPHYSICAL PAMPHLET, of sixty-eight pages.

IMPORTANT ART SALE!

In consequence of a partner retiring from the house of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, we have been instructed by them, through Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., of this City, to close out by auction their entire stock of fine modern paintings in this country. These paintings are now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art-room, No. 817 Broadway, until the day of sale. Catalogues ready. Exhibition, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, 13th and 14th.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL,
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A remarkable new book on the game of Whist. Just published. Price $1.
G. W. CARLETON & CO. Publishers, New-York.

"TROVATORE," "FAUST," &C., complete for $1.—Ditson & Co.'s $1 edition of standard operas, full piano and vocal scores English and Italian words, price $1 each. Also, Librettos of all the operas, words and music, 30c. each.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at Head-quarters, "The Republican Bowerie," No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 P. M.

JOHN B. BRADY, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE VIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—All Republicans residing in the district are invited to become members of this Association. Meetings of the Committee on Admissions will be held at No. 86 6th-av. every FRIDAY EVENING of this month from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., to receive the names of those desirous of accepting this invitation.

G. W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on Friday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock.

SAM. M. COX, Sec. ALBON P. MAN, Pres.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 7, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Eighty-third-street, three stories, 16 by 45; J. Y. REEVE, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, four stories, 22.6 by 60; WM. WESTERFIELD, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 307 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; WM. C. LESTER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 291 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; WM. C. LESTER, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 150 feet east of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 72; SOLOMON GAYTON, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 182 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 55; P. HAAS, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, No. 28 Howard-street, five stories, 25 by 89; F. J. FRAZER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Fourth and West Tenth streets, 18.4 by 42; Dr. SAMUEL HALL, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 First-street, five stories, 25.1⅛ by 70.9 and 71.11; JOHN KOPP, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Ninth-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, (rear,) four stories, 25.1½ by 27; JACOB DEBOBEN, owner.

Three stores and tenements, north side of Fifty-second-street, 120 feet west of Third-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 726 and 728 Sixth-street, five stories, 15 and 30 by 70; FREDERICK JOHNSON, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 239 Stanton-street, five stories, 25 by 64; JOHN GEIS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 183 East Houston-street, five stories, 25.2 by 47; C. FRORENZ, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 253 First-avenue, four stories, 26.2 by 48; JOHN FOSTER, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, four stories, 22 by 46; JOHN MAN, owner.

One store and tenement, north-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, five stories, 24.9 by 63; L. BOHM, owner.

One first-class store, No. 89 Mercer-st., five stories, 25 by 90; C. E. RICHARDS, owner.

Two first-class stores, Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23 Rose-street, five stories, 59 by 100; A. OCKERSHAUSEN, owner.

One second-class store, No. 267 East Houston-street, five stories, 25 by 44; W. KRONENTHAL, owner.

One second-class store, south-east corner of West and Albany streets, five stories, 33.5 by 46; CHARLES SPEAR, owner.

One office, south side of Grand-street, at the intersection of Monroe-street, three stories, 40 by 60; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

One factory, No. 96 Cannon-street, five stories, 21.6 by 58; CHAS. KIENGLE, owner.

Two stables, east side of Corlears-street, 70 feet south of Monroe-street, three stories, 75 by 90 and 191; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

One stable, Nos. 216 and 218 Cherry-street, rear, two stories, 45 by 27; F. NEUHOFF, owner.

One stable, No. 309 East Eighth-street, two stories, 15 by 10; ELIZA PECK, owner.

One stable, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, five stories, 50 by 97; ALVIN J. JOHNSON, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	47	Stores and tenements	12
Brown-stone fronts	13	First-class stores	4
Iron front	1	Second-class stores	2
Brick fronts	33	Office	1
First-class dwellings	15	Factory	1
Second-class dwellings	2	Stables	5
Tenement-houses	5		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 7, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One Ohio-stone-front building, south side of Twenty-second-street, extending from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, five stories, to be remodeled for stores and offices; Mr. MORTIMER, owner.

One brown-stone-front building, No. 176 Broadway, occupied as offices, six stories, 75 by 100 to 130, cupola to be erected on roof; E. A. VANDERPOOL, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 22 by 36, extension in rear to be raised one story; Mrs. PHEBY DAY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 120 East Sixty-second-street, four stories, 20 by 40, extension 17 by 10, 24 feet high; Mr. MEUGELHEIMER, owner.

One brick dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-first-street, four stories, 25 by 55, extension 25 by 55, 14 feet high; WM. H. DOOLEY, owner.

One brick-front dwelling, south-east corner of Grove-street and West Washington-place, two stories, 42.10 by 31.7, one story to be added; AMOS WOODRUFF, owner.

One brick-front store and dwelling, No. 53 Avenue D, two stories, 22 by 40, one story to be added; HENRY RAUCH, owner.

Two brick tenement-houses, Nos. 106 and 108 First-avenue, three and one-half stories, 21 by 44, one-half story to be added, extension 15 by 26, 18 feet high; ERNST OHL, owner.

One brick tenement-house, south side of Madison-street, 25 feet south of Clinton-street, four stories, 25 by 42, two stories to be added, and extension 25 by 20, 56 feet high; PETER FITZPATRICK, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 67 Greenwich-street, three stories and attic, 40 by 50, one half-story to be added; EDMOND SCHEMERHORN, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 8 State-street, four stories, 35 by 59, one story to be added; FREDK. SCHUCHARDT, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 176 First-avenue, three and one-half stories, 17.6 by 42, one story to be added, and extension 17.6 by 52, 18 feet high; ERNST OHL, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, west side of Eighth-avenue, 22 feet south of Thirty-third-street, four stories, 21 by 45, extension 21 by 26, 12 feet high; CORTLANDT PALMER, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 188 Grand-street, three and one-half stories, 25 by 47, one-half story to be added, and extension 25 by 53, 45 feet high; CATHARINE WILKINS, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 162 Third-street, four stories, 26½ by 40, one story to be added; LOUIS HOFFMAN, owner.

One brick store and shop, No. 50 Bleecker-street, three and a half stories, 24 by 50, one-half story to be added, and extension 24 by 34, 49 feet high; G. BUESS, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 430 West Thirty-seventh-street, two stories, 18 by 30, one story to be added, and extension 10 by 30, 30 feet high; WM. PLATZ, owner.

One frame store and dwelling, No. 276 Elizabeth-street, two stories, 17 by 76, one story to be added, and extension 17 by 11, 26 feet high; J. C. LORRIGAN, owner.

One frame store and dwelling, No. 531 Sixth-avenue, three stories, 21 by 28, extension in rear 25 by 30, 32 feet high; Mrs. JAMES MILLIGAN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 7, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Clinton-street, No. 15, HENRY F. DOLE, owner; unsafe and bulged front piers.

Albany-street, No. 20, A. FENGADO, owner; dangerously unsafe chimneys.

Spring-street, No. 83, F. F. GIBBONS, owner; unsafe chimneys.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, March 7, the great attraction of the day, and one drawing together a large number of real estate investors, was the Supreme Court sale, in partition, conducted by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, under the direction of ADDISON THOMAS, Esq., referee. The property offered comprised fourteen City lots, situate in the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Seventy-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, belonging to the estate of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, deceased, all of which were sold at the prices noted and to the purchasers named in the summary below annexed. The total sum realized for the fourteen lots was $111,250. In reference to the result of the sale, which was to a great degree a success, it should be stated that each lot sold was encumbered with a heavy mortgage, which, by the terms of sale, the purchaser was required to immediately pay off, thus making the transaction almost one for cash. Had less money been required to handle the property, in all probability much larger prices would have been obtained; the cash payment required on each lot is also given below; fourteen other lots, forming the remainder of this block, and belonging to the same estate, were sold at the Exchange on the 8th day of November last, under the direction of the same referee, and in order that a better opinion may be formed as to the figures of yesterday, the prices realized at that sale are briefly stated as follows: one lot on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-sixth-street, $13,650; one lot east side of Boulevard, adjoining, $10,000; one lot adjoining, $10,150; one lot adjoining, $10,300; one lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 83 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, $6,700; four lots north side of Seventy-sixth-street, $5,000, $5,100, $5,200 and $5,500, respectively; one lot on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, $5,600; one lot on the west side of Tenth-avenue, 26 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street, adjoining above, $4,350; two lots on Tenth-avenue, adjoining, $4,300 each, and one lot adjoining, $4,250. A comparison of these prices with those of the above-noted sale shows a general advance on the estimated value of the realty of above fifteen per cent. The auction of yesterday was, in all respects, fairly and well conducted by the firm in charge, and those interested in the disposition of the real estate sold appeared satisfied with the result achieved. Messrs. STEVENSON & SON also offered at public auction four lots located on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Eighty-second-street, but no satisfactory bids being received, the property was withdrawn.

The only other sale of the day was made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., who, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of JAMES H. FAY, Esq., referee, disposed a three-story high-stoop Olive-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of West Seventy-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Sold for $16,500. Purchaser, JAMES P. LOWREY. The same firm also offered at auction, by order of the heirs of ALPHONSE LOUBAT, deceased, a house and lot on Mulberry-street, known as No. 240, near Prince-street, and two houses and lots, known as Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-street, near Broome. No adequate bids, however, being made, no sales were effected. In reference to the auction sale of Washington Heights real estate, conducted by Messrs. MULLER & Co., at the Exchange, on Tuesday last, we stated that only one lot was sold, namely, that located on the south-west corner of Broadway, on the Kingsbridge road, and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot, purchased by Mr. BRADBROOK for $5,000. We have since been informed that fifteen other lots on that day knocked down at prices ranging from $1,500 to $2,650 each, were bona fide sales, the purchaser of all the lots being Mr. A. H. RATHBONE. The sales, with location of lots, &c., are therefore reported below. Our first statement was based on information received from the owner of the property, who was under the impression that as the prices realized were below the estimated value of the realty, he would again be able to regain possession of the lots. Other arrangements have, however, since been made, and the purchaser of Tuesday takes title at the figures noted.

The remaining sales announced for yesterday, all of a legal character, were disposed of as follows: Sale of house and lot on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, by JAMES M. MILLER, adjourned to the 12th inst. Sale of two lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, adjourned to the same date. Sale of premises Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street; suit settled and property withdrawn from the market. No further business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, at public auction, a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, known as No. 425, near First-avenue, will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.; and also for today, under a Supreme Court order, the sale of a house and lot known as No. 114 Ridge-street, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, is noticed.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, publish, in pamphlet form, an extensive list of Long Branch cottages for sale and to rent. Persons, therefore, seeking for either an investment or for a Summer residence at this fashionable place of resort, will find it to their interest to consult the firm named.

Messrs. JAMES OLIVER and HUGH KEANE have formed a copartnership as real estate brokers and auctioneers, and opened an office at No. 33 Park-row.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold six and one-fifth lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, fifty feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $25,000. Also, two lots on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Morning-side-avenue, 100 feet on the avenue and 50 feet on the street, for $15,500. Mr. RAYNOR further reports the sale, by another broker, of six lots on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, for $66,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 7.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son.

(Estate of Washington M. Smith.)

1 lot s. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 77th-st., 26.4x110.4x25.6x103.9, (mortgage $10,000;) John B. Dye, purchaser	$18,100
1 lot e. s. Grand Boulevard, 26.4 ft. s. of 77th-st., adjoining above, 26.4x103.9x25.6x97.3, (mortgage $8,500;) John A. Wright, purchaser	13,400
1 lot e. s. Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, 26.4x97.3x25.6x90.8, (mortgage $7,500;) same buyer as above	12,350
1 lot e. s. Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, 26.4x90.8x25.6x84.3, (mortgage $8,500;) W. W. Bachus, purchaser	12,100
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., 110 ft. 6 in. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2, (mortgage, $4,500;) S. P. Richards, purchaser	7,350
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., adjoining above, same size, (mortgage same amount;) Isaac Blumenthal, purchaser	6,200
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., adjoining, same size, (mortgage same;) same purchaser	5,600
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., adjoining, same size, (mortgage same;) same purchaser	5,100
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., adjoining, same size, (mortgage same;) B. P. Fairchild, purchaser	4,750
1 lot s. s. 77th-st., adjoining above, 90 ft. w. of 10th-av., (mortgage same amount;) J. R. Smith, purchaser	4,750
1 lot s. w. corner 10th-av. and 77th-st., 25.6x90, (mortgage $4,500;) same buyer as above	6,650
1 lot w. s. 10th-av., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th-st., adjoining above, same size, (mortgage $4,000;) Jno. A. Wright, purchaser	4,600
1 lot w. s. 10th-av., adjoining, same size, (mortgage same amount;) B. P. Fairchild, purchaser	4,500
1 lot n. s. 76th-st., 108 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2, (mortgage $4,500;) Jno. A. Wright purchaser	5,800

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., n. s. West 71st-st., 590 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 20x102.2, house 50 ft. deep	16,500

Additional Sales Tuesday, March 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Washington Heights Real Estate.)

1 lot w. s. of Broadway or Kingsbridge road, 35 ft. s. of road to Fort Washington Depot, 25 x100	$2,650
1 lot w. s. Broadway, adjoining above, same size	2,550
1 lot w. s. Broadway, adjoining above, same size	2,500
4 lots w. s. Broadway, adjoining above, each same size, $2,450 each	9,800
2 lots w. s. Broadway, adjoining above, plots 25x200, $1,500 each	3,000
6 lots w. s. Broadway, adjoining above, plots each 25x200, $2,000 each	12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS AND DWELLING PROPERTY for sale on Greene, near Prince-st., Canal, near Vestry, West and Washington, near Morris-st., 1st-av., near 23d-st., 45th-st., near 8th-av., 48th and 55th sts., near Broadway, and other desirable houses at low prices. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FIFTH, MADISON AND PARK AVS. and fronting Central Park.—Several well-built and most elaborately-finished medium, full-size and extra large, double-front and corner mansions; also, desirable medium and small-size houses, between 5th and 6th avs., at low figures.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 6 East 54th-st., 22x55, with stable adjoining, 14x85; plot 36x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $60,000. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 683 5th-av., or No. 208 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE houses, east side of 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., and north side of 116th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Dey-st.

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 WALker-st., offer for sale or to let, several new and desirable houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the City of Elizabeth, and also at Oakland, between Cranford and Westfield, N. J. Building plots also for sale at each of the above places.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Greene-st., near Bleecker, $31,000; house and lot, Broome-st., near Thompson, $15,500; house and lot, No. 53 St. Marks-place, $21,500; house and lot, Willett-st., near Rivington, $9,600, and many others. For particulars apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East 4th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, with be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store, No. 255 Pearl-st., between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented; will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., two elegant four-story houses, parlor floor in hard wood. Also, two strictly first-class four-story stone-front houses, on Madison-av. Apply on north-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st. to Mr. NEWTON.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class, extra-wide, four-story house in 16th-st., near 5th-av.; has a very large area in rear. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., CORNER 29th-st.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brick house, 25x75 feet; in perfect order and with all the modern improvements; price, $40,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., fully furnished from top to bottom with elegant furniture. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE HOUSE AND STABLE for sale near Madison-av., in 29th-st., 32x85x100, and very desirable for a gentleman's residence.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR sale near 5th-av., in 49th-st.; brown stone, high stoop, 23x50x100; all improvements; only $28,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

AT 182D-ST.—DOUBLE FRONT ON "THE Drive," besides 450 feet of most valuable water front. This parcel of 100 lots for sale, the whole for each around only $1,500.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 86TH-st.; 100x25 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Laight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 32d-st.—Extra sized lots and building; terms easy.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICE—$14,750—FOUR-story and attic English-basement house, pleasantly located, West 22d-st. Permits of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CORNER HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale on 5th-av., below 42d-st.; very elegant. Price asked $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 20 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON MURRAY HILL, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., a four-story full-width house, about 70 feet deep; one of the most elegant on the Hill; price $80,000.
ALSO,
No. 46 Park-av.; full size [illegible] perfect; price, $85,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—On 5th-av., near 46th-st.; lot, 25x100; furniture and decorations unsurpassed, and possession at an early day; price for the house and furniture as it stands, $105,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

A HOUSE IN 83D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—For sale on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—AN ELEgant house in 33d-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x26x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 252 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 19½x46x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address
T. FAGAN, No. 252 Clermont-av.

AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on the "Hill;" immediate possession. See list of Brooklyn houses.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.

FOR SALE,

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantly built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 36 Beaver-st.; or to

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 81 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peck-slip by steam-boat. The homestead has twenty-two acres of land; house is very commodious; is in fine order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter. The Portchester Railroad Depot will be within five minutes' walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low, or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WEST MORRISANIA, Westchester County, a desirable property; thirty-two city lots forming a square on four streets, with fine, large house containing fourteen rooms, and a very pretty cottage house with nine rooms, stable, carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings; grounds highly improved; fruit, flowers and shrubbery in abundance; good water, gas, fine view, and within ten minutes' walk of depot; will be sold cheap; has a large prospective value. For full particulars, with photographic views, apply to
JOHN S. PIERCE.
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOCUST GROVE, THE ELEgant residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles south of Poughkeepsie. The house is very commodious, is in excellent order throughout, and commands extensive views of the river and Highlands. The grounds comprise seventy-six acres, and are beautifully laid out. There are good stables, hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees, and all the appointments for a most desirable residence. For full particulars and terms, which are very easy, apply to PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A country residence, on Bard and Castleton avs., ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing. The place is about twenty-two acres in extent, and contains a gothic stone house, with billiard-room attached, gardener's cottage, three coach-houses and stabling, including five box stalls; also, cow-house. The grounds are well situated, laid out in spacious lawns and with abundance of fine and well-grown timber. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4¾ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements; also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, bathing-house, &c., on elevated ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A most desirable farm and rural residence, situated on the East branch of Cayuga Lake, near Aurora; contains 263 acres; buildings are first-class; 4,000 pear trees in full bearing; terms easy. For map and full description of farm, address proprietor, WM. R. GRINNELL, Levanna, Cayuga County, N. Y., or E. M. GRINNELL, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE near by in Connecticut, splendidly situated on high ground, with churches and schools near at hand; very accessible from the City for invalids or children needing healthful country surroundings; this is an unusually good location; will sell furnished or unfurnished for cash or exchange for a dwelling in the City. Address for further particulars, F. A. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price, Centre-st., (macadamized, gas-lit,) either five or seven acres in garden lawns, forest, fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. EDWARD AUSTIN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE at a bargain, a beautifully-located country seat, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house and out-buildings; grounds well improved; choice varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; location high, commanding fine views, with four to forty acres; possession; see photograph and list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A COUNtry-seat for sale, 1½ miles from the City Court house; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choice fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land.
EDWARD MERRITT.
Refers to Richard P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

NEAR PEEKSKILL AND LAKE MOhegan, in sight of the Hudson, a handsome country-seat, with sixty acres of choice land; fine old shade trees, over 1,000 fruit trees, beautiful scenery; large well-built house and other buildings; no chills, no musquitos; for sale at a bargain, or exchange for a house in City. Address M. D., No. 21 5th-av.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE — VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

A HOME.— FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$7,000.—**EAST ORANGE, N. J.**—New house, nine rooms, convenient to depot; commanding view. Lot 100 by 150; fine garden and fruit. Terms easy. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ELIZABETH. — FIFTY HOUSES FOR sale and rent in the finest part of the city. GERRY & KLOTZ, New-Jersey real estate, No. 39 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 NASSAU-ST., cor. Pine, make specialty (real estate, Orange, N. J.) Particularly desirable property at various prices for rent, sale, exchange.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE – ORANGE, N. J. — FINE residences and cottages, from $3,000 to $30,000; location high and very healthy; terms easy. Also, fine building sites.
B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, cottage, $3,500; country-seat, four acres, $15,000; also, one to twenty acres unimproved.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York: thirty-one acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACcessible country homes. For sale on easy terms; $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, March 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE,
By order of Dwight Webb, Esq.,
Executor of the estate of Jacob Worman, deceased,
Valuable lot on north side of 116th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av.

Also, SAME TIME and PLACE,
Valuable Harlem house, situated on north side of 128th-st., 385 feet west of 8th-av.;
Desirable three-story and basement house, containing eleven rooms; all modern improvements, Nicolson pavement on street; sewer connections; terms easy.
Also, two lots on 113th-st.,
113th-st., south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.
Maps of above property now ready at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at sales-room of Walters, Thomas & Co.,
No. 394 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:
Supreme Court sale of three-story brick house and four lots on President-st., 115 feet from Bond-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, March 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Long Island City, Astoria:

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residences in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point Horse Railroad. Terms—Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-STREET—The lots of land, together with the three-story and basement brick buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Wooster-st. and South 5th-av. or Laurens-st., and known as Nos. 489, 491 and 493 Broome-st., each about 21x96 feet.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, replete with modern improvements, each 20 by about 55 feet; lots 20x103.3 each. Possession May 1, 1872.

WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 5th and 6th avs., two, three and four story brick buildings in front, four-story brick buildings in rear; ground, 95.10¼x103.3. Possession May 1, 1872.

This is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet square, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.

Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING ON 120TH-ST., BETWEEN 1st-av. and Avenue A, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—The very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 425 East 120th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; house is 18 9x45 feet, in good order, and contains improvements; lot, 18.9x100.10; party-wall east side; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich-st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 139, 141, 143 Greenwich-st. and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 58 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st. and 34 feet 4 inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $3,432 per annum.

C. W. SANDFORD, } Executors,
WM. HIBBARD, }
No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M.,
NO. 33 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Terms easy.
The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR two stores, adjoining, in either Pine, Cedar or Liberty sts., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Answer, Box No. 2,973 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 22d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York City Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Designs on application

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 29, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William st.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner of Fulton-st., the splendid office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY to lease for lumber and brick yards, beer-garden, &c., consisting of two houses and three blocks of ground, extending from 2d-av. to East River, with pier and bulkhead. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE — THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x107 feet; five-story store, No. 406 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 408 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES NO. 231 WASHINGTON-st., between Barclay and Robinson, and No. 293 West-st., between Jay and Harrison. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—NO. 366 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN Church-st. and West Broadway; four-story building, with store covering entire lot.
H. H. CAMMANN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

DESK ROOM—IN TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, or half the office, at low rent; suitable for lawyer, architect, real estate, coal-dealer, &c. Address N., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, WITH good buildings, about 1½ miles east of Tarrytown; rent $600. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWENTY LOTS, with bulk-head on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT ON the north-west corner of Fulton and Church sts.; 34x75 feet. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TEN LOTS, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears; a splendid location for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES ON PARK-PLACE, BEtween Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON-SQUARE AND CLINTON-PLACE.—Thoroughly-furnished private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet; in perfect order; all modern improvements; to lease reasonably, or for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A gentleman desires to rent a furnished house for the Summer months at the above place. Any person wishing to rent at a moderate price may find a good and careful tenant by addressing Box No. 4,494 Post-office.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON. HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A GEM TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished in East 60th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, furnished complete; furnished, $1,800; unfurnished, $1,400. Apply to H. N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET IN CLINton-place, near Greene-st., three story, high stoop, brick, fully furnished; rent low to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR one or more years; No. 47 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply for permit to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSES, PARTS OF HOUSES, &c., in business and private localities; parties wanting the same, call on A. M. FANNING, No. 40 East 4th-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER 80TH-ST.—Two-story frame building, 30x90 feet, in fine repair, together with four full lots, to lease low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NO. 148 WEST 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th av., and No. 40 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE — EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS DEALER'S STOCK.—ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO., will sell THIS DAY at the store, No. 1 College-place, near Barclay-st., at 10 o'clock, the entire stock, consisting of a full assortment of earthenware, china and glass, in full packages and open lots.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1½ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas-works.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS—SELLING AT HALF-PRICE all this month, Velvets and Straw Bonnets, Hats, Turbans, Ribbons, Flowers; also, Mourning Bonnets, Black Crape, cheap new-style frames, at Mme. BINNS' Millinery, opposite Stewart's. Remember, call; cut this out. No. 773 Broadway.

HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
NO. 59 FULTON-ST.,
(Between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway,)
New-York.
Established in 1760.
Orders executed with dispatch for the South American, Cuba, West and East India, California, Australia and our own country trade, direct or through commission merchants.
EMPORIUM FOR COOPERS' TOOLS.
Real genuine Haarlem Oil.

A BRIEF HISTORY FROM 1760.

Charles S. Little's hardware, cutlery, edge tool, &c., business, established in the year seventeen hundred and sixty, (1760) now one hundred and twelve (112) years, at first by two brothers, of most honorable and of historic Holland birth, whose names were Hubert and Garret Van Waggenen, in the year 1760, in what was then known as Fair-st., and in the sequel of the change to extending and widening the same, and to do historic and immortal honor to Fulton, (who was the first man to practically demonstrate the power of steam in propelling vessels upon our rivers,) the street's name was transferred from Fair to Fulton-st. These two brothers continued forty (40) years, until the close of the year eighteen hundred, (1800;) and at that period Mr. Charles Osborn, (whose birthplace was at that old staid spot of purity, East Hampton, Long Island, and born in the year 1777,) having already learned the trade or business with the Messrs. Van Waggenen, from seventeen hundred and ninety-four, (1794,) six (6) years' apprenticeship, being of a most genial spirit, his most honorable employer sold out, and he purchased their establishment, and he, Mr. Charles Osborn, continued the same, with few changes, until eighteen hundred and thirty, (1830,) when he retired to his beautiful country-seat at Bell Port, Long Island, and upon his retirement left his two sons, Thomas and Henry Osborn, together with his nephew, Joseph Osborn, in charge of the business, and who continued (with some changes) for a period of seven (7) years, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, (1837,) when, in the all-wise Providence of God, the present successor, Charles S. Little, together with Mr. Charles Osborn, became partners, and continued the same until the decease of his much loved and highly-respected partner, Mr. Charles Osborn, which took place at Bell Port, on the —, now twenty-six (26) years since, when the present incumbent and surviving partner, Charles S. Little, purchased the entire right, title and interest from his appointed executors, of my deceased partner's estate, and which, together with my deceased partner, number to this date, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, (1872,) thirty-five (35) years, making the sum total of three grand changes, viz.: The Messrs. Van Waggenens, forty (40) years; Mr. Charles Osborn, thirty-seven (37) years; together with (the late firm of Osborn & Little) Charles Osborn and Charles S. Little, the present successor, thirty-five (35) years. In all one hundred and twelve (112) years. And since the year 1859, (with the exception of one year, when the undersigned was at No. 200 Broadway,) has been located at No. 59 Fulton-st., where, as heretofore, and formerly, for twenty-one (21) years, was at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st., and now at No. 59 Fulton-st. And he would inform his many friends and patrons, who are not informed to the contrary, that he has not been out of business during these thirty-five (35) years past, and would say to both his foreign and domestic, to his home and abroad friends in the trade, that he shall ever be ready to accommodate them with one article, however small in size or kind, to that of a dozen, gross, package, cask, keg, or otherwise, as his business is adapted for the import, export, commission, City, country, and consuming trades. As it has ever been the object and effort of C. S. Little to accommodate his customers and the public during his business career in this City, and in this street, now thirty-five (35) years, and in connection with the established succession of the business, now one hundred and twelve (112) years standing; and claim the knowledge of forty-four (44) years' experience in this single department of trade, and is now and ever been located in the most central position that renders it convenient in the world's highway to our City and country in this department of commerce, and would here acknowledge the honorable favors extended in the past, and seek their continuance in the future, and in all orders committed promise to keep pace with modern civilization, and dispatch by railroad, sailing, steam power, express, telegraph or otherwise; and will forward illustrated catalogues, upon application, (as I was the first to get them up in my business thirty-five (35) years ago,) and I invite a fair competition, as the life of trade to commerce, (not opposition, as the word is without meaning to me in a business sense,) and will sell at market price to all that wish to purchase. CHAS. S. LITTLE, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NOT MORE THAN $20,000 required. A rare chance to invest. Parties wishing to invest their capital in a good and steadily increasing business, will do well to correspond with the undersigned, assignee of the firm of Samuel Mason & Sons, who offers for sale the cutlery works, situate at New-Brighton, Beaver County, Penn., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh. The purchaser will not be put to the necessity of spending any time in preparing to put the works in operation, as they are now running; nor need he wait long for returns, inasmuch as a good and constantly increasing trade has been established for our cutlery, which sells as fast as we can turn it out with the force now employed. The party that purchases now will have all the advantage of the Spring trade, which is just opening. Address, or call on
GILBERT L. EBERHART,
New-Brighton, Penn.

$5,000.—**A GUARANTEED INCOME** and ample security will be given to a desirable party with $5,000 as a special partner in an established manufacturing business, possessing the monopoly in two very desirable and salable articles, besides doing a general manufacturing business in their line. None but principals who are seeking a safe and remunerative investment for their money, and who apply with name and address, need address Box No. 5185 New-York Post-office.

$15,000.—**ANY INDIVIDUAL** OR firm engaged in a regular mercantile business, wishing a partner with the above amount, who would specially oversee the financial department, address with full particulars, CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE, Box No. 2,218 Post-office, New-York.

AN INTERVIEW SOLICITED WITH an intelligent, honorable man wanting business, (and no other,) who will invest some capital when fully assured by an examination that it is positively an unequaled business opportunity. M. C. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—TO LEASE for a hotel, three large houses communicating, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square; buildings and location unsurpassed. Apply at 81 Irving-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Leszynsky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further that second and third meetings of the creditors pursuant to the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the said act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of February 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS,
mh1-law3wF* Clerk.

NO. 3,296.—**IN THE DISTRICT COURT** of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elijah C. Schanck, William S. Banta and Aaron C. Schanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872.
ALFRED BENNETT, Assignee,
f23-law3wF* of No. 156 West-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UTLEY HARE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Utley Hare, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1872.
CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee,
mh1-law3wF* 96 Chambers-street, New-York City.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Take notice that you are required to show cause, if any you have, before me at Chambers of the Court at my office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, United States District Judge, why William H. Braman, trustee of the property of said bankrupt, should not be allowed to compromise a debt due the said estate from George H. Williams, on the payment of ten cents on the dollar of the principal amount thereof, without interest.
JAMES E. DWIGHT, Register.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Grand-st., corner Allen-st.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS. APply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALES-LAdies, (speaking English and German,) for
PARASOLS,
UMBRELLAS,
CORSETS,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE State of New-York with a new, novel, useful and profitable article, that sells at sight. Apply at No. 599 Broadway, room No. 6, one flight. J. T. LIVSEY, General Agent.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND jobbing trimming-house, a boy, not under sixteen years of age, to make himself generally useful; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, Post-office Box No. 287.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron for a small family, living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl-st., first floor.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, (DOWN-town,) a small boy of respectability, residing in Yorkville. Apply at No. 149 East 84th-st., at 7 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 31 East 38th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; country calls preferred, or one going to the country for the Summer months preferred; the best of reference. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LAUNDRESS who understands puffing and fluting, does washing at her own home at $1 per dozen. Address Mrs. COURTNEY, No 335 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor front.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a very superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook in a private family; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; has best City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman to do general house-work in a private family in the country; understands the care of milk and butter; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CITY OR COUNTRY—A SUPERIOR meat and pastry cook and bread-maker desires a situation in a private family; best of reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH first-class help for any capacity at WALKER'S,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has lost her own baby, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 329 East 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or as waitress and parlor-maid; good reference given. Call at No. 435 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESS-maker or seamstress, or to wait on a lady; City references. Apply for two days at 171 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family. Call or address No. 322 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress or lady's maid, who understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation; is a good family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; good references. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home, or would go out by the day; good references given. Call at No. 159 West 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home. Mrs. LONG, No. 132 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation, (talks French and German,) to take care of children and sewing. Address No. 296 Avenue A, baker-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED.

A situation as first-class coachman or coachman and groom by a single man of experience; best reference as to capability; a re-engagement by April 1. Address M. F., Box No. 327 Post-office, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, small family, who understands the business in its several departments; green-house, graperies, &c.; can produce excellent references. Address J. H., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad wishes to obtain a situation for his gardener, who has had charge of his place for three years; is married; thoroughly understands graperies, greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Address R. D., No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best references; none need apply unless having a first-class situation to offer. Address X., at J. Buist's, No. 681 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house or private family; strictly temperate and good character; has first-class reference. Address F. J. WATKINS, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED — A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references from late employer. Address J. W., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant Englishman; would take charge of a farm; understands his business; first-class references. Address J. J., care of J. White, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; disengaged 23d of March. Address H. B., Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (UNmarried,) a situation as farmer; understands stock raising and crop growing; can give good recommendations from his last place. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man; but one child; has a thorough knowledge of graperies, greenhouse, &c.; best reference. Address R. J., Peter Henderson's, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give best of reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED— A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman, gardener, or useful man; is willing to do anything about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED — BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; is a careful and steady driver, and perfectly understands his business; has the best City references. Address EDWARD, Harness-store, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man; understands taking care of horses and of garden; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 219 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, twenty-eight years, work at anything; thoroughly understands tank making and the use of carpenters' tools. Address E. G., No. 104 Charles-st., between Bleecker and Hudson.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 20 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or vegetable gardener, by a single man; City or country; the best of reference. Address D. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—A YOUNG MAN, A TAILor, wants a situation in a store; is a good vest and pantaloon cutter. Apply at No. 341 West 26th-st., or by letter.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN man, no children, a situation as coachman in a private family; has first-class City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 17 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; married, no children; English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address J. J., care of PETER HENDERSON, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman with small family as gardener, who will take charge of a farm if necessary; best of reference from past or present employer. Address for one week ROBERT MOSS, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman, Protestant; no children. Address P. DRISCOLL, Milton, Westchester County, New-York. Refers to C. R. Anderson, No. 14 Broad-st., last employer.

WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFIcient colored man, a situation as head cook or second cook; unexceptionable references as to competency. Address LEWIS RICHSHARD, No 125 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address C. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; is a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15, John-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED—WM. A. GUEST & CO. HAVE removed their business to No. 17 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 30

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, April 10, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
OLYMPUS	Saturday, April 6, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH. Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY. Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN. Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE. April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. April 10, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARSAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM...April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...Friday, April 12

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SHERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of said Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 25th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART, } Commissioners.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY evening, between St. James' Hotel and West 48th-st., a CAMEO AND PEARL EAR-RING. The above reward will be paid for its delivery to TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

LOST—A SEAL-SKIN GLOVE, IN MADISON-av. or 23d-st., yesterday, between 1½ and 2 o'clock; the finder will be suitably rewarded. Address W. K. FOSTER, No. 18 West 21st-st.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds*. The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD, and those of the PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

HAY & WARNER,

BANKERS,

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

Transact a General Banking Business, buy and sell on commission

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SILAS C. HAY. WM. S. WARNER.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872. }

OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jarvis and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteen-hundredth represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.

The transfer of the shares now to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements.

The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON T. HYDE vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to an order of this Court, is ready to make a dividend or distributive payment of fifteen cents on the dollar of the debts of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, third, all other creditors of said Company, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.—Dated March 7, 1872.

JOHN M. FURMAN, Receiver.

LEE & ALVORD, Attorneys for Receiver.

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FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses

AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 2,804, dated Jan. 14, 1868, for five shares of the capital stock of the Central National Bank of this City, standing in the name of Lucy Sellew. Transfer has been stopped, and application made for a new certificate.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—a pure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

RATS AND MICE WILL BE ROOTED out completely and forever; no danger to dogs or cats. Address or call on HORATIUS TORBUS, Royal Privileged Chamber-hunter, from Europe, No. 15 East Broadway.

ERIE SCOW-BOATS WANTED.—PARties having open scow-boats in good order, to sell, will find a cash purchaser by addressing K. J. Co., No. 435 Walnut-st., Philadelphia

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—ELEGANT CLARENCE, TWO coupes, one very light, and one on C springs; one six-seat rockaway, one four and six-seat park phaetons, one four-wheel dog-cart, one top buggy-wagon; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all used by private family, and best City builders. Apply to M. OURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

ARMY HARNESS, FARM-CARTS, tents, blankets, mule-collars, McClellan saddles, cavalry coats, rubber blankets, canvas water-proof wagon horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high; sound and kind, fit for any use; coupé and harness; will sell cheap. Apply to No. 47 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, private stable.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY TRAINED saddle-horse, three-quarters thoroughbred; sixteen hands high; bay; must be kind and gentle. Address SADDLE-HORSE, Box No. 555 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references; no moving. No. 866 Broadway, near 17th-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 466 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28th sts.—A suite of very pleasant front rooms on the second, and a small room on the third floor, with board; house and locality first-class.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with advantage of Turkish baths, if desired; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO front rooms, on the second story, to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d-st.; also, two back rooms on the same floor, suitable for families.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large room suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, a hall bedroom; private family; references. No. 77 West 12th-st.

NO. 222 WEST 40TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to rent, without board, to adults; no objection to light housekeeping. Call all the week.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SUNNY AND pleasant, third story, front, furnished for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Call at No. 405 West 30th-st.

NO. 227 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let a suite of rooms on second floor, large and well furnished, with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife who wish a quiet home.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with board.

NO. 136 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a second-story front room, to gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board. References given and required.

NO. 250 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor to let, with board, for two gentlemen; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to let at No. 142 West 22d-st. Only gents need apply.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE VERY desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms; also, table-boarders accommodated.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—BACK ROOMS with sunny exposure, at moderate prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta B. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 23d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, Jan. 18, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of Febuary, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNty.—ANNA DIETZ, wife of Robt. E. Dietz, plaintiff, against JANE HADWICK, ELLEN WILSON and JOHN WILSON, her husband, WILLIAM HADWICK and MARY, his wife, MARY NIXON and ROBERT NIXON, her husband, REBECCA VAN DUYN and J. DOTY VAN DUYN, her husband, MARY JANE HADWICK and ROBERT E. DIETZ, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1872.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., ROBT. M. FERRIS, and JOHN WOOD, Jr., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 6-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons—for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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DIVIDENDS.

MURRAY HILL BANK.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

The Directors of this Bank, have this day, declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after April 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other creditors of such Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Office for payment, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained and adjusted at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 29th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company.

STEPHEN W. GAINES, Attorney for Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—IL TROVATORE.

The thirty-fourth subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, (prior to departure for Europe.)

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock,

IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON.....as.....LEONORA

Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Brignoli, M. Barre, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 9, at 1½ P. M.,

GRAND NILSSON MATINEE—FAUST.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..as..MARGUERITE

MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

Next MONDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., first time this season,

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

WEDNESDAY, 13th—LA TRAVIATA last time.

FRIDAY, 15th—Thirty-seventh subscription night.

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Family Circle, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Ticket offices—The Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LALLA ROOKH!

Notwithstanding the employment of a force of artisans, in addition to the throng of experts engaged during the past eight months, and the non-cessation of their

LABOR BY NIGHT AND BY DAY,

the management cannot possibly produce the

GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY,

LALLA ROOKH,

Before

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, at 9 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10,

Wonderful combination of all the available

MUSICAL TALENT IN THE CITY

IN ONE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND in full uniform. THE ENTIRE MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY. Mme. INEZ FABBRI, Mme. CLARA PERL, MULLER, the great baritone. Herr MULLER-FABBRI, Conductor. Together with Miss GRAZIETTA RIDGWAY, the charming Soprano; Mr. WM. MACDONALD, the renowned English Tenor; Senorita JOSEFINA FILOMENA, the Julian Violinist. The programme will contain GEMS from the OPERAS of La Traviata, Martha, Lucretia Borgia, Linda, Bohemian Girl, Sicilian Vespers, The Prophet, Don Pasquale and Robert Le Diable.

Seats can be secured Friday and Saturday at the box-office, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Box-office open on Sunday at 12 o'clock.

"THE MATTER KING" TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

How is this?	HOW IS THIS	How is this?
How is this?	892d time of G. L. Fox	How is this?
How is this?	As Humpty.	How is this?
How is this?	226th time of the Cat Duet.	How is this?
How is this?	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	How is this?
How is this?	66th time of the	How is this?
How is this?	Triple Parterre.	How is this?
How is this?	Myriad splendors! Hosts of	How is this?
How is this?	beauties! See it! see it!	How is this?
How is this?	How is This?	How is this?

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2. Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.	EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The romantic drama, WOMAN OF THE WORLD.	The new burlesque of LUNA, OR THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON,
Also, Barnum's CANNIBALS.	and the comedy of a BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

The "Cannibals" both Afternoon and Evening.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

AT

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.

The LAST of the unique and popular concerts given by ex-slaves, purely in the interests of the University in which they are being educated. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday, March 5, at 8 A. M., at the box; at Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,

NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,

PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING.

Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

SIDNEY WOOLETT

Will give his celebrated recitation of THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH, at the Great Hall of COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock,

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets at principal bookstores, and at the door.

PALETTE.

Third anniversary of the Palette Art Association Ball at the Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., MONDAY, March 11.

Tickets through members.

KING OXYGEN TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NOTICE—The Fifth Winter Exhibition including the collection of the Water-color Society, WILL CLOSE on Saturday night, the 9th inst. Works for the Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition will be received from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.

HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS. Old gold and silver bought at No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones, new and second-hand gold and silver watches bought and sold. A. BARNARD & SON, Jewelers and refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

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NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

IMITATION SPANISH LINENS. Stripes, Bag Canvas, Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fur and Plush Robes.

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INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS. Address TUTOR, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a position in a family where there are young children; can teach the English branches, the rudiments of Latin and French. Address A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AS MATRON IN AN EDUCAtional institution, a lady of middle age; one who has had experience and can bring satisfactory references as to character and capacity may address A. B. E., Post-office Box No. 166.

WANTED—IN A SUCCESSFUL BOARDING-school, September next, a Professor of Greek and mathematics, who can influence patronage. Address PRINCIPAL, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—IN A SUCCESSFUL BOARDING-school, a lady Principal of experience, who can influence patronage or who wishes to give up a girls' school. Address PRINCIPAL, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A TEACHER (PRINCIPAL) AT Maspeth, Long Island, School District No. 5. Applicants will call on or address CHAS. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Maspeth, Long Island.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,

until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,

THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and

EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!

NEW SCENERY,

gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.

COSTUMES

of the different nations, varied and magnificent,

ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN

For a third

VETERAN MATINEE

ON

SATURDAY, March 9,

AT 1½ P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management respectfully announces the present as the eleventh and

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

and the last week of

MR EDWIN BOOTH AS CASSIUS.

ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,

and during the week,

MR. BOOTH will have the honor of appearing as

MARC ANTONY,

in the last seven representations of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHTS of JULIUS CÆSAR,

and last nights of

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH

as CASSIUS.

Mr. WM. CRESWICK

as BRUTUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE

On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT (BUT 8) OF DIVORCE.

LAST DIVORCE MATINEE, (but one) SATURDAY AT 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MONDAY, March 11.—Benefit of Mr. JAS. LEWIS.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.

MONDAY, March 18.—200th and last performance of DIVORCE.

In preparation an extraordinary Parisian drama.

BEAUTIFUL AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS to-night. Association Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

and her celebrated

LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,

with

MR. MARK SMITH.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,

LA BELLE SAUVAGE,

WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD

H. I. M. King Powhattan.......Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.

THE GREAT SUCCES OF THE DAY.

MARRIAGE.	LAST WEEKS THIS SEASON of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE.	MARRIAGE.
MARRIAGE.		Miss Griswold and Mr. Mackaye in their great characters of Mrs. Brooks and Col. Grey, in the new play of MARRIAGE.
Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented MARRIAGE.	MATINEE Saturday, 2 P. M.	

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER....................MANAGER

MR. E. D. DAVIES.

THE NEW MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,

THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,

AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY

with fashionable and delighted

AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE

OF

CINDERELLA!

OR,

THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

which is produced with unexampled grandeur, and made conspicuously charming by

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN

APPEARING IN THIS ANIMATED SPECTACLE

This fascinating pageant will be given after

THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCES

BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF

THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD

RICHARDS' SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATED LECTURE to-night. Association Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH'S

Lecture on *Luck and Pluck*, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SATURDAY lectures for the people at 8 P. M. precisely, in the great hall. The concluding course on PHYSICAL SCIENCE will be as follows:

SATURDAY, March 9, on *Combustion*, by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College. SATURDAY, March 16, on *Time*, by Dr. R. W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner. SATURDAY, March 23, on the *Molecular Forces*, by Prof. G. W. PLYMPTON, of the Cooper Union. SATURDAY, March 30, on the *Bessemer Process*, by ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, Esq. SATURDAY, April 6, on the *Geology and Scenery of Utah*, by Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College. SATURDAY, April 13, on *The Metric System*, by Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College. Tickets gratis, at the office and Reading-room. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Free Lecture at the University Chapel, in Washington-square.

Law Course, by CHARLES CRARY, Esq., on *The Writs of Mandamus and of Prohibition*, on Friday, 8th March, 1872, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE,
ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.

f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872. EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor. LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

mh1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at his office, No. 239 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUFFEL, Executor.

ja19-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872. }

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

ALBANY.

The Struggle on Erie in the Assembly Committee.

Jay Gould's Efforts to Form a Corruption Pool Defeated—Pay of Legislators—The Jury Bill—Action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Erie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7, 1872.

The Assembly continued the third reading of bills this morning, and found enough of them on file to occupy the whole session, and prevent anything being done in the line of the regular order of business. Had it not been for this the anxiously looked for report of the Railroad Committee on Erie would have been presented. The Committee held a meeting this morning, and came to a final decision on the bills before them, which is as follows: They agreed to report adversely the bill known as the O'Brien or Southmayd bill, and to make a favorable report on the "compromise," proposed by Mr. SMYTHE, and previously noticed in these dispatches. The section of the compromise providing for a reduction of the capital stock of the road was stricken out. Otherwise it is the same as previously described. It is not satisfactory to those who desire the breaking up of the Erie Ring and an honest election of directors in accordance with the wishes of the bona fide stockholders. It is rumored that the compromise was drawn by the notorious SHEARMAN, which, if true, ought to condemn it at the outset. Nothing better, however, could be agreed upon in the Railroad Committee, and the "compromise" will be reported as soon as the House can reach that order of business, which will probably be before to-morrow morning. In connection with the adverse report on the O'Brien bill, a minority report will be presented, signed by Mr. WHITE (Chairman of the Committee) and Messrs. WHITBECK, GREENHALGH and LEWIS. A motion will probably be made, as soon as the report is presented, to substitute the O'Brien bill for the Compromise. A test vote will thus be arrived at on the Erie question, and appearances indicate that the Jay Gould Ring will go to the wall. They have made a desperate effort to save themselves, and have tried to form combinations with every monied institution or corporation that had a bill before the Legislature, and induce them to subscribe to a grand corruption fund, to buy all their bills through in a lump. It was the Erie Ring that got up the bogus memorial against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and set the lobbyists and strikers at work to kill the simple bill introduced by that Company unless they would join hands with JAY GOULD and subscribe to a pool to protect the Erie Ring. But they have failed in all their efforts in this direction, and, being left to their own resources, they are unable to raise money enough to buy up what the Democratic papers are so fond of sneering at as the "Reform Legislature." The Classification act will not only be repealed, but provision will be made for a fair and honest election of Directors of the Erie Railroad, who shall represent a majority of the actual owners of the property. The bill that was unanimously reported in the Senate this morning from the Judiciary Committee is satisfactory to those who represent the Erie stockholders, and it is the bill that will undoubtedly pass the Legislature. It is substantially the O'Brien bill with a few amendments that do not at all effect its vitality. Mr. AMES, one of the members of the Committee, is detained at home by serious illness, but he is a determined foe of the Erie swindlers, and fully approves of the report made by the Committee.

INCREASING THE PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

The joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to increase the pay of members of the Legislature to $1000 for the session, passed the Assembly today by nearly an unanimous vote. It provides for the pro rata reduction of a member's pay for every day that he may be absent from the Legislature. The resolution will have to receive the sanction of two Legislatures, and then be submitted to a vote of the people and be ratified, before it can become a part of the Constitution.

PASSAGE OF THE JURY BILL.

Mr. JUDD's bill permitting jurors to serve in criminal cases, notwithstanding they may have formed impressions of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, provided they can swear to give a verdict according to the evidence, came up for a third reading, when TOM FIELDS moved to recommit. He interposed his old objection to the "constitutionality" of the bill, but the House had heard the objection so often this Winter that they came to the conclusion it had lost its force, and passed the bill by a vote of 87 to 18. Mr. JUDD stated during the discussion that the Legislature of Ohio had taken a copy of his bill and passed it since this one was introduced.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation has been among the busiest as well as the squarest and most reliable of the standing committees of the Legislature. It has made no less than seven special investigations in New-York, including Quarantine management, the Pilot Commissioners, Harbor-Masters, GEO. LAW's ferries, the Seaman's Retreat, &c. The Quarantine investigation is to be continued by a subcommittee of the Standing Committee at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 A. M. The investigation of the conduct of Harbor-Masters will be resumed at the same place at 1 P. M. of the same day. A portion of the same Committee will probably sit at the rooms of the Ship-owners' Association, in Pine-street, to listen to any further complaints merchants or others may have to make against the Harbor-Masters, and the report will be sent into the House next week. The investigation of the Seaman's Retreat has been concluded, and a report is now in preparation. It is said that all of the Committee are of the opinion that the institution should be sold at once, and the proceeds placed at interest for the benefit of the sailors. Another day will be given to the examination of the Castle Garden management, though enough has already been unearthed to convince everybody that a change is demanded in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. The investigation of the Pilot Commission has been concluded, and a report will be made at an early day.

A REGISTRY AND ELECTION LAW.

The Registry and Election law introduced in the Assembly today by Col. HAWKINS was drafted by the Committee of Seventy, and is intended as an *ad interim* measure to apply to the first election under the new charter. The same Committee will hereafter submit to the Legislature a permanent Registry and Election law framed with special reference to their charter.

CANAL FRAUDS.

The following resolutions were sent some time since from the Canal Board, and are now upon the Senate files. The gravity of the charges, and the source from which they emanate, certainly entitle them to the most serious consideration:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Whereas, The amount of taxes necessary to be collected for the canal fund increased from $1,019,265 98 in 1868, to $3,880,035 93 in 1871;

And Whereas, The amounts paid superintendents and contractors for repairs increased from $1,011,056 94 in 1868, to $2,052,195 82 in 1871.

And whereas, The disbursements from the Treasury on Auditor's warrants for the fiscal year were $5,196,895 23, to which added the payments for October, November and December, 1871, $1,913,340 89, making in fifteen months an expenditure of $7,110,236 12 with large amounts of claims and certificates of indebtedness outstanding.

And Whereas, The receipt for tolls, &c., from $4,418,309 60 in 1868, to $2,814,953 99 in 1871, while the percentage of cost of maintenance on tolls received increased from 26 and 80-100ths to 79 and 94-100ths.

And whereas, The surplus of revenue over cost of ordinary repairs and collection of tolls have decreased from $3,293,301 13 in 1868, to $592,404 32 in 1871.

And whereas, The amount remaining for ordinary repairs on the eastern division of the canals was $612,825 46 on Oct. 1, 1871, and which amount was expended and the fund overdrawn within three months thereafter;

And Whereas, From the foregoing statements, it is perfectly apparent that the canals are in a condition of not only absolute bankruptcy, but a source of grave and increasing taxation, and consequent financial injury to the people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board respectfully ask of the Legislature a full and searching investigation of the whole question of canal management and finance, to the end that some policy may be adopted by means of which frauds may be prevented, extraordinary expenditures stopped, and receipts increased, so as in some measure to relieve the people from taxation, restoring the canals to their former position of usefulness and profit to the State and people.

Senator LOWERY called up the question this morning, and stated his belief that the charges would be found to be sustained by an investigation. He declared his belief that a million and a half of dollars would be found to have been paid last year for work already paid for. He advocated a joint special committee to prosecute the investigation. The matter was referred to the standing Committee on Canals.

The Assembly Railroad Committee Changing on Erie—New-York Officials—Overhauling the Democracy—The New-York Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—A change is announced this evening in the Assembly Railroad Committee on the Erie question. Mr. G. W. L. SMITH, of Washington County, who has heretofore opposed the reporting of the O'Brien or Southmayd bill, has agreed to sign such a report, provided certain important amendments are made to the bill. Another meeting of the Committee has, therefore, been called for to-morrow morning, when there will be five members in favor of the O'Brien bill, which will be reported during the day. The amendments will not differ materially from those made to the Senate bill reported today, and there is scarcely a doubt that the bill will pass both Houses, and furnish another proof that the present Legislature is a Reform as well as a Republican body.

REMOVING NEW-YORK OFFICIALS.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-night agreed to report to-morrow the bill introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY on the 3d of January, removing Mayor HALL, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN and Corporation-Attorney TOM FIELDS from office, and authorizing Controller GREEN to appoint the successors of the two latter. The reason it has not been reported before is because of certain omissions supposed to exist in the Republican majority, that rendered the passage of the bill somewhat doubtful. Thanks to the unfair and partizan course of the Democracy on the new charter and other measures, a more united and harmonious feeling now exists in the Republican ranks, and the bill will go through without delay.

THE ALBANY CHARTER.

The bill amending the Albany charter was the special order in the Assembly this evening, and gave rise to a long debate, mainly of a political character. When the Democratic Legislature of 1870 passed the charter, they divided the city into wards of the most arbitrary and unnatural boundaries for the purpose of giving the Democracy a large preponderance in the Board of Aldermen. The present bill rectifies this partizan trick and secures a representation to both parties according to the number of their votes. Messrs. JACOBS and MOSELEY, of Kings, who have taken upon themselves this Winter the task of defending all the rascalities of the last two Tammany Legislatures, in which both of them were supple tools of "Boss" TWEED, denounced the intended Albany charter as a party bill in the interest of Republicans. This gave rise to a general political discussion covering the whole range of party action and merit throughout the country. Speaker SMITH made a most eloquent and impressive speech in which he held up the sham Democracy both in the State and nation, past and present, in their true light, and put to shame the pettifogging balderdash of JACOBS and MOSELEY and their crowd of Albany roughs, with which the galleries had been packed to applaud them. It was the first genuine overhauling the Democracy has received here this Winter, and gave rise to general regret among Republicans that Speaker SMITH's position does not permit him to be a regular and permanent debater on the floor of the Assembly.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Albany charter having been progressed, the House next took up the report of the Ways and Means Committee on the investigation of the new Capitol Commission. Both the majority and minority reports entirely acquit the Commission of the charges made by a few discontented workmen, and differ only in regard to the Commissioners' duty in the matter of enforcing the eight hour law. The majority report was adopted. It ignores the eight hour question on the ground that it did not properly come within the scope of the investigation.

THE CHARTER.

Another hearing on the charter was had before the Senate Committee this afternoon, when Mr. GARDNER, of Bulkhead-transit fame, Mr. IRA MILLER and FRANK SPINOLA expressed their views. Mr. MILLER's argument was to the effect that the Reformers in the New-York Municipal Government had already secured possession of the Finance Department, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Public Works and the Park Commission, and that it was suicidal folly to surrender what they had got and run the chances of throwing everything back into the hands of a gang led by TOM FIELDS, under a new charter, doubtful constitutionally, and still more doubtful practically. SPINOLA only objected to the ninety-second section of the charter. Another hearing is to be had to-morrow. S.

Superintendent Miller Invited to Resign by Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, March 7.—I have it on good authority that Gov. HOFFMAN has advised MILLER, Superintendent of Insurance, to resign his office. It is certain that if he does not resign he will be turned out before the Legislature adjourns. S.

Congressional Redistricting of New-Jersey.

The Special Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, consisting of two Republican members from each of the proposed seven districts into which that State is to be divided under the Reapportionment bill of Congress, (giving it two additional members,) have decided upon the following divisions, and as they have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, this naturally establishes the new districts:

	Population.
First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden	134,901
Second District—Atlantic, Ocean, Burlington and Monmouth	126,911
Third District—Mercer, Middlesex and Union	133,418
Fourth District—Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex	118,962
Fifth District—Morris, Passaic and Bergen	120,662
Sixth District—Essex	143,907
Seventh District—Hudson	129,288

Of these counties, Atlantic has been heretofore in the first, Mercer in the second, Middlesex and Union in the third; Sussex, Morris, Passaic and Bergen, with all Essex except Newark, in the fourth, and Newark and Hudson in the fifth. Efforts were made, but failed, to set off Monmouth to the second, instead of Mercer, and part of Essex to the fifth. These districts will probably be three Republican, (the first, fifth and sixth,) two Democratic, (the fourth and seventh,) and two doubtful—the second, with Republican chances, and the third Democratic. The following are the majorities respectively in 1866 and 1870 for members of Congress, in 1868 for President, and in 1871 for Governor:

Dis.	1866. Rep.	1868. Rep.	1870. Rep.	1871. Rep.	1866. Dem.	1868. Dem.	1870. Dem.	1871. Dem.
1	2825	3304	1926	2314	....	....	....	....
2	12	734	....	331	....	....	664	....
3	....	....	405	....	5	695	....	717
4	....	....	....	....	3781	4355	4007	5077
5	533	....	1825	657	....	184	....	....
6	2556	1520	4542	....	....	....	....	526
7	....	....	....	....	697	3783	501	3059

It will thus be seen that in 1866 the Republicans carried 4 and the Democrats 3; in 1868, Republicans 3, Democrats 4; in 1870, Republicans 4, Democrats 3; in 1871, Republicans 3, Democrats 4.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Five Cases of Murder and Manslaughter.

Five persons were arraigned yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The first prisoner, JAMES COSTELLO, for killing JACK GLASS, in the Nassau-street saloon affray, Jan. 22, was charged with murder in the first degree, and his counsel announced that he would prove his client had acted in self-defense; JEREMIAH EVANS, for the murder of ROGER BETTS, Nov. 19, pleaded "not guilty," as did JOHN MORRISON and ROBERT PARKINSON for manslaughter, in causing the death of MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, Dec. 17; JOSEPH PECK, same charge; having killed VICTOR CLEMENTS, Jan. 18; PATRICK MALONE, same offense, causing the death of THOMAS O'CONNOR, Oct. 9; and DANIEL M. MORROW, for the same offense, in killing CHARLES MAAS, Jan. 9.

Mme. ANASTASIA ST. VALERIE, the notorious confidence woman, jointly indicted with LIBBY DAVIS for swindling a number of dry-goods establishments in this City, was brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Her counsel pleaded that she merely accompanied LIBBY DAVIS in the incursions on the dry-goods stores, the latter ordering the goods. As there was no evidence that his client procured any of them, he asked for her discharge. Judge INGRAHAM agreed with counsel on four of the charges, but held the prisoner to answer on the fifth, and she was remanded to prison. The Court then adjourned.

CORRUPT JUDGES.

The Judiciary Committee Yesterday—The Charges Against Judge Barnard—Cardozo's Writs of Habeas Corpus—Testimony of Mr. Sparks.

The Judiciary Committee met yesterday in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at noon, to resume their investigations of the charges against the alleged corrupt Judges. Four witnesses, viz.: Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., STERLING, and SHEARMAN, were subpœnaed in the morning, but up to 3 P. M. neither of these gentlemen put in an appearance. It was stated that Mr. SHEARMAN was in Albany, Mr. STERLING was indisposed, and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was not to be found. Eight members of the Committee had assembled, Mr. FOLEY having been summoned to the capital the night previous. Much discontent was manifested by members of the Committee at the delay occasioned by the absence of the witnesses. A number of messengers were dispatched with peremptory orders to compel them to appear.

It was generally understood that the charges against Judge BARNARD were to be investigated, CARDOZO's case having been concluded for the present. Shortly after 3 P. M. DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., appeared with two ponderous volumes and a number of documents under his arm and entered the session room. The inquiry immediately began. Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS was on hand to watch the proceedings on behalf of Judge BARNARD. The examination of Mr. FIELD was to show that Judge BARNARD had conspired with FISK and GOULD, assisted by Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN as counsel, to seize the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The examination was not of great length, for at 4½ P. M. Mr. FIELD left the Committee-room, and an adjournment was had until 7½ P. M. Mr. FIELD informed the TIMES reporter that the charges had amounted to nothing, as far as his evidence was concerned, and were in fact absurd. The line of examination was almost entirely confined to the action of Judge BARNARD in the famous suit of Erie against RAMSAY. An attempt was made to prove that BARNARD had granted orders and injunctions upon affidavits and evidence that were worthless or unsubstantiated. Mr. FIELD produced the entire testimony in that suit, and also many other documents in connection with the Susquehanna Railroad war, to show that Judge BARNARD's action had been entirely legitimate, and he underwent a severe examination at the hands of the Committee and Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS. He was examined as to his personal acquaintance with BARNARD, and answered that he had never been in BARNARD's house but three times in his life, and had little or no intimacy with him.

Mr. ANDREWS, after the adjournment, stated to the friends of Judge BARNARD that the evidence against him was not very strong. Some members of the Committee, however, though unable to state anything authoritatively, yet intimated that, in their opinion, the evidence so far produced was of the greatest importance, and likely to be very damaging to Judge BARNARD. Mr. FIELD was requested to leave his copies of the Erie–Ramsay case and other papers with the Committee. He refused. Judge BARNARD was present during the investigation, and, though assuming a very jaunty air, was conspicuous from his anxiety to suggest questions for his counsel to ask.

At the evening session the investigation of the charges against Judge CARDOZO was resumed. Four witnesses were examined. The first witness was Mr. C. E. JORDAN, an attorney, who was examined in reference to the entire action of Judge CARDOZO in liberating prisoners from Blackwell's Island. His testimony occupied nearly two hours, and is said to have been of a very damaging nature. Mr. YELBERTON was next questioned upon the same subject, but his testimony was unimportant. The third witness was Mr. SPARKS, the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. His evidence was the most important taken during the night. He produced a number of writs of habeas corpus upon which convicts had been liberated from Blackwell's Island by Judge CARDOZO, after having been convicted of crime at the Court of Special Sessions during the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. It was clearly proved that an immense number of criminals had been liberated from the Penitentiary, for each of whom it was necessary that a writ of habeas corpus should have been issued to obtain this release. Out of a great number of felons thus let loose on society by Judge CARDOZO, writs cannot be found for half. Mr. SPARKS produced all the writs issued during these four years by Judge CARDOZO, and it was shown that the other criminals were released upon their recognizances.

Mr. OGDEN, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. MANN & PARSONS, was the next witness. He testified that he had been engaged in hunting up the evidence of Judge CARDOZO's malfeasance in office, and produced a number of documents of the same nature as those of Mr. SPARKS.

The last witness called was Mr. E. D. BENEDICT, a lawyer. He did not answer, and it was learned that the subpœna had been served upon him at an early hour yesterday, and that he refused to attend. The Committee state that they intend summoning Mr. BENEDICT to Albany and prosecuting him for contempt.

Last night's testimony concluded the case against Judge CARDOZO. No actual opinion can be formed of the exact merits of the case at present, but from the remarks of witnesses and members of the Committee it is inferred that the amount of damaging evidence obtained against CARDOZO exceeds even what the Committee and the Bar Association anticipated.

The investigation adjourned at 10¼ P. M., when it was learned that the charge against Judge BARNARD, investigated yesterday and to be continued today, is only the first of a series of ten or twelve, one of which is for unseemly, undignified and vulgar language to counsel during the sitting of Court.

A large number of subpœnas were issued last night for witnesses to appear at 10 A. M. this morning. Among them are the following members of the Erie Ring: A. LANE, HENRY MORGAN, JAMES COLEMAN, and also the well-known lawyers Messrs. HOWE and HUMMELL.

Mr. NILES, of the Committee, intends opposing a motion today that the investigation shall be thrown open to members of the Press.

It was observed that during the evening session Judge CARDOZO, who was present throughout, looked very dejected, and seemed almost to suffer as the numerous writs of habeas corpus were produced.

RAPID TRANSIT.

New-Haven Railroad Commuters in Council—What They Demand.

The Committees recently appointed from towns on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: East Chester, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck and Rye, held a meeting at the town hall, New-Rochelle, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of conferring and deciding upon some definite course of action as to the best means of obtaining the objects in view, viz.: increased facilities of communication to and from the City, and lower rates of yearly commutation and transient fares on the road.

An Executive Committee of twelve (three from each town) was appointed, who retired, and proceeded to prepare a bill for the consideration and action of the Legislature. The bill reported by the Executive Committee was substantially as follows:

First—An additional train from the City, between 3¾ P. M. and 5¼ P. M., stopping at Port Chester and all the regular stations south of this village.

Second—Two later trains from the City, one leaving New-York about 9 o'clock P. M., and the other about 11¼ P. M., stopping at Port Chester and all regular stations south of that place.

Third—An additional train from Port Chester to the City, between 6:43 and 8:35 A. M., stopping at all regular stations south of Port Chester.

Fourth—A train from Port Chester for the City, about noon, stopping at all regular intermediate stations.

Fifth—A late train down, say between 11 and 12 at night, stopping at Port Chester and all regular stations south of that village.

Sixth—With regard to rates of fare, &c., the bill restricts the Company from charging yearly commuters more than $3 per mile for the distance commuted for. Transient passengers to be charged two cents per mile, while excursion tickets are to be furnished at the rate of one and one-half cents per mile each way.

The bill as reported was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Committee was empowered to appoint a subcommittee to go to Albany and urge the immediate passage of the bill by the Legislature.

The Shooting Affray in Jersey City.

ZERIO GANNIN and ROBERT H. HARRISON, who were arrested on Wednesday for participating in the disturbance at St. John's Hall, Jersey City, in which CHARLES COOLEY was wounded, were yesterday examined before Justice NICOL. CHAS. WINFIELD and Capt. CLOPE appeared for the prisoners. The examination went to show that COOLEY was not in a dangerous condition, and HARRISON was discharged. GANNIN was held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge of shooting with intent to kill; but the Court stated that his bail would be reduced to $1,000 if the physician attending COOLEY would certify that there was no danger of his injuries resulting fatally.

The International Demonstration in Tompkins-Square—A Hundred Boys and Men Present.

The Internationals called upon the unemployed working men of this City to assemble in mass-meeting at Tompkins Park, yesterday, to discuss their grievances and try to induce the Government to furnish them employment. Invitations had been extended to all the trades-unions to participate, but at 2 o'clock, the hour appointed, the mighty demonstration was limited to the two keepers, who professed total ignorance of the intended meeting. MIKE FERGUSON, the Head Centre of the Cispios, appeared, and four others with him, bringing their note of invitation from T. A. BANKS, the International chief. No International put in an appearance. An hour later, FERGUSON sent to BANKS' head-quarters to demand an explanation. Meanwhile he and his crowd adjourned to a neighboring saloon for refreshments. At 4 o'clock the messenger returned, and with him came Mr. T. A. DEVYR, who called the meeting, now reinforced by a few working men and a good many school-boys, to order. The Park-keeper refused the use of the music-stand without a permit, so the speaker had to be content with a bench. He then read a lot of resolutions, and announced that the callers of the meeting had advised its adjournment to next Thursday, when it was decided to have a grand International procession. He made a few not very coherent remarks in support of the resolutions, during which his audience gradually dispersed.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Serious Result of a Quarrel Over Cards—A Coachman Shot and Fatally Wounded—Escape of the Assailant.

At about 7 o'clock last evening an affray occurred in the liquor-store of PATRICK DALY, No. 459 Fourth-avenue, which, it is expected, will result in the death of one of the participants. At the time stated, BERNARD NEWMAN, of No. 233 East Thirty-fifth-street; MICHAEL BURNS, of No. 235 East Thirty-fourth-street; ANDREW CONNOR, of No. 356 East Thirty-fifth-street, coachman; and JOHN NEWMAN, a conductor on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, were playing cards in a room in the rear of the liquor-store. During the game a dispute arose between BURNS and JOHN NEWMAN, the latter accusing the former with having cheated him out of $10. A wordy war ensued, during which BURNS, it is said, applied some foul epithets to NEWMAN. The latter at once whipped out a small revolver and fired three shots at BURNS. One of the bullets took effect in the right side of BURNS' abdomen, causing a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal. As soon as he was shot, BURNS sprang at NEWMAN and wrenched the pistol from his grasp, but the latter struck him and knocked him down. He then turned to leave the store and was seized by JOHN MULLIN, the bartender, whom he also struck down and fled from the store. BURNS walked over to the drug-store on the opposite side of the street, and was thence conveyed to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, where the wound was examined by Police Surgeon PURDY, who failed to find the ball and who gave it as his opinion that the wound would result fatally. BURNS was then taken to his home, which is situated over the stable where he is employed. Capt. LEARY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on learning of the occurrence at once dispatched officers in pursuit of NEWMAN, but up to a late hour last night they had not succeeded in finding the fugitive, an alarm was sent from the Central Office to all the stations in the City, warning the Police force on duty to look out for the would-be murderer. Late last night it was reported that BURNS was sinking fast, and it was feared that he would not survive twenty-four hours. He is a married man, and has several children.

ACCUSED OF BLACKMAILING.

A Young Lady Threatens a Prominent Divine with a Disgraceful Exposure Unless He Pays for Silence.

In the small, poorly-furnished apartment, in the rear of the Tombs Police Court, used by the Magistrate as an examination-room, Miss EMMA R. COUCH, a young and beautiful lady, was placed at the bar before Justice DOWLING charged with the heinous offense of attempting, by threats of exposure, to blackmail and extort money from a well-known minister of the Gospel in this City. Miss COUCH was richly and tastefully attired, and has all the appearance and manners of a well-educated and intelligent lady. She is a perfect blonde, with charming and prepossessing features, and during the proceedings in Court her demeanor was marked by a modesty and grace which excited the sympathies of those present. The accused was accompanied by Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who appears as her friend and counsel in the case. The complainant in the case is Rev. ABRAHAM B. CARTER, Rector of the Church of the Holy Savior (Episcopal) in Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, and he resides with wife and family at No. 153 Lexington-avenue. From the affidavit made by Dr. CARTER it appears that on Sunday, Feb. 25, an unknown man, giving his name as JOHN SMITH, called on him at his house, represented himself as an agent or friend of Miss COUCH, accused him of having seduced that lady in the vestry of the church of which he is rector, and threatening him with all manner of exposure unless he paid the young lady in question $100 on the first of each month. Dr. CARTER indignantly denied these charges, and ordered the man to leave his house. SMITH went away, vowing vengeance against the clergyman. Next day Dr. CARTER got a letter from the young lady herself, of which the following is an exact copy:

MONDAY MORNING.

DR. CARTER—I understand from the party that saw you yesterday that you will not give me a hundred each month, as you promised; also, he says that you do not believe that I have been South. Well, Sir, it matters but little to me what you do or what you do not believe, and you seemingly care but little for what I say. You think me alone in New-York, without reputation and without friends. Ah! doctor, you are greatly mistaken. I could mention circumstances connected with those whom you know stand higher in the social scale. Among them clergymen of your own creed, who have always known me to lead a perfectly respectable life. I have consulted two eminent divines—but will not take their advice—I am going to tell you what I am going to do: In the first place, if you refuse to give me the money due the 1st of February and March, and I am not anxious you should, (for revenge is sweet,) and I care not what your friends have advised or your lawyers said, I defy you, I defy them. Let them go to Judge BARNARD or to E. DELAFIELD SMITH if they want to know who I am. If they doubt what I say let them go to Dr. VAN BUREN, on Madison-avenue, or Dr. ELLIOTT, on Fourteenth-street, who have kindly taken me into their families, their wives and children sitting up nights to take care of me. I went to them no stranger. I got tired of being humbugged by quacks in Bleecker-street, where you sent me, and I went to those who knew me and my family. They overlooked my disgrace, and did all they could to help me, and will now stand by me until I am laid in my grave. If you wish to see me at any of their houses you can do so. As sure as there is a God in heaven, as true as there is a hell, to which your soul will be sent, I do here swear that if another Sabbath dawns upon this earth and you go to preach in the church you have defiled in such filthy ways, I will go separately to each one of your congregation and tell them of your promises, and how you got me to write a false statement and sign it. Also, I have two letters which I have left in Connecticut, at my aunt's, telling me where to meet you when I lived in Lexington-avenue. It will not be necessary to bring stronger proof of truth than my face. Let them ask the sexton if he remembers me. Ask him if he ever heard of any conversation in regard to you. As long as I live and am able to take a step or hold a pen, I will never let you alone. Your wife and children shall see what you have made me.

EMMA R. COUCH.

On the receipt of this remarkable letter Dr. CARTER at once consulted with his counsel, Mr. ELDRIDGE T. GERRY, and by his advice waited upon Superintendent KELSO, to whom he related the circumstances. He wished to procure the arrest of both parties on charges of attempted extortion and blackmailing, and by the advice of Superintendent KELSO called on Justice DOWLING, and made an affidavit of the facts as stated above. In it Dr. CARTER pronounces every one of the allegations false in every particular, and charges Miss COUCH with attempting to extort money from him by threats of exposure, and that she was incited to this course of proceeding by this man JOHN SMITH. On the complaint Justice DOWLING granted a warrant for the arrest of SMITH and Miss COUCH, and gave it to Detective WOOLDRIDGE of the Central office and Sergt. QUINN of the Tombs Police Court for execution. Last Sunday Dr. CARTER preached in his church as usual, and as it was supposed that Miss COUCH would be at the church, as she had threatened, Detective WOOLDRIDGE and Sergt. QUINN attended service also, but she did not make her appearance. On Tuesday morning last, however, she called at the doctor's house to enforce her previous demand for "a hundred each month." This was the opportunity for which Dr. CARTER was seeking. He told Miss COUCH that he would see his lawyer and consult with him, and invited his unwelcome visitor to call again upon him at 5 o'clock that afternoon. The young lady left, and Dr. CARTER at once communicated with the Police officers, informing them of the visit he had received and the appointment he had made. Accordingly, at the hour named, they were on the watch in the neighborhood of Dr. CARTER's residence. Promptly at the time appointed, Miss COUCH tripped lightly up the steps of the clergyman's house, and was admitted. A short interview then ensued between her and Dr. CARTER, and he refused to accede to her terms and defied her to do her worst. Thus baffled, Miss COUCH left the house and was closely followed by the Police officers, who arrested her when she arrived at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. On being informed of the charges preferred against her she did not show any trepidation, but said that she could prove all that she had threatened, and she only regretted her arrest on account of the publicity it would give her and her friends. In a subsequent conversation with the officers, the prisoner stated that she arrived in this City from her parents' home in Connecticut about two and a half years ago, and became engaged as a school-teacher. She made the acquaintance of Dr. CARTER while attending his church, and stated positively that he had seduced her on the occasion of a visit to him in the vestry of the church. This illicit intercourse was kept up for several months, Miss COUCH alleging that the clergyman was in the habit of accompanying her to houses of assignation. Finally, as the result of this criminal connection, she became *enceinte*, and Dr. CARTER then sent her to a physician in Bleecker-street to have an abortion performed upon her, and promised to give her $100 per month. She also claimed that she had received $700 from him, and his refusal to pay the installments due on the 1st of February and March had prompted her to threaten him with exposure. She refused to give any clue to the whereabouts of SMITH, who appears to have acted as her agent in the recent negotiations.

Soon after she was locked up at Police Head-quarters, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Ex-United States District-Attorney, appeared as her counsel, and by his interposition she was released, Mr. SMITH becoming responsible for her appearance at the examination yesterday. The proceedings in the case yesterday were very brief. The prisoner was arraigned and gave her name as EMMA R. COUCH, said that she was twenty-three years of age, and resided at No. 129 West Forty-second-street. At the request of her counsel, and with the consent of Mr. GERRY, who appeared for Dr. CARTER, the examination was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning next. Miss COUCH was allowed to depart on parole, Mr. SMITH becoming again responsible for her appearance. Justice DOWLING requested the reporters to omit the names of Mr. E. D. SMITH, Judge BARNARD, and Drs. VAN BUREN and ELLIOTT from the threatening letter which forms the basis of this prosecution, and this request was seconded by Mr. SMITH; but they were informed that the reporters had no power in the premises. The reason given for this request was that the gentlemen alluded to knew Miss COUCH only casually, and were not at all intimate with her, as she proclaims in her epistle to Rev. Dr. CARTER.

The reverend gentleman accused by the prisoner of such heinous offenses proclaimed his entire innocence, and says that the whole affair is a base conspiracy to extort money from him or ruin him. He knew Miss COUCH only as an attendant at his church, and although she had on several occasions called upon him in the vestry of the church to procure religious books, he claims that nothing improper ever occurred between them. Dr. CARTER has been rector of the Church of the Holy Savior for a number of years, and stands high in the rank of Episcopal ministers in this City.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Insanity of a Father and His Two Daughters—Suicide at Bellevue Hospital.

At an early hour yesterday morning Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was informed that Mr. BERNARD MURRAY and his two daughters, named ROSE and CATHARINE, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-three years, residing at No. 262 First-avenue, had become insane and were raging about their house in the wildest manner, much to the alarm of their fellow tenants and neighborhood. On investigation it was ascertained that a few days before Mrs. MURRAY, wife of BERNARD and mother of the two girls was taken suddenly ill and expired before a priest could be summoned to administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the whole family are members. The death of Mrs. MURRAY, and the fact that she had died without the rites of the Church, seemed to prey upon the spirits of the surviving members of the family to a remarkable extent. They became depressed in spirits, refusing to be comforted, and spent their time in lamenting the fate of the departed one. Despite the utmost efforts at consolation persevered in by their relatives and friends, their minds became gradually unsettled, until on Wednesday night they were found to be raving maniacs, and to prevent a catastrophe the aid of the Police was invoked. The father and daughters were removed by the Police to Bellevue Hospital and placed under the charge of Warden BRENNAN. They were locked up in separate cells, and deprived of everything by which it was supposed they might injure themselves or others. SILAS PEARSALL was also admonished to watch over these patients with more than usual care. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the watchman visited the cells, and found the patients all right. On visiting the cells again soon after, he found ROSE MURRAY lying on the floor, and, surmising that something was wrong, summoned the surgeon. On entering the cell it was discovered that the young woman was dead. On examination it was ascertained that previous to entering the hospital she had, during one of her paroxysms, inflicted a severe wound on her arm with suicidal intent. This wound was bandaged up when she was admitted to the hospital. She had stripped this bandage from her arm, and winding it tightly about her throat, strangled herself. Coroner SCHIRMER has assumed charge of the case, and will make an investigation today.

Opposition to Free Love—Lecture by Mrs. Brooker.

Mrs. UTIE BROOKER, the sister of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute, in opposition to the doctrine of free love as advocated by her sister. The hall was but partially filled, by an audience drawn together out of curiosity to hear what would be said in opposition to the free-love doctrines by the sister of the woman who is looked upon as its most advanced and outspoken advocate. Mrs. BROOKER is a lady of medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and withal very pretty looking. She was introduced to the audience by Mr. RAY, and, in opening her lecture, said that when virtue, honor and decency were outraged, as they were upon the night of her sister's lecture, she claimed the right of speech, which she then carried out. But one of the many issues of the day, she declared, had any hold upon her affections. In referring to the lecture delivered by her sister, the speaker declared that she did not think that Mrs. WOODHULL believed what she then said. She did not think that her sister wrote the lecture, or read it understandingly, but charged the whole affair upon "his imperial littleness of the *Golden Age*," as she termed THEODORE TILTON. Mrs. BROOKER was very severe upon Mr. TILTON, and in referring to him, denounced him in the most unmeasured terms, and applied to him epithets of a most uncomplimentary nature. The speaker declared that she did not believe that in her heart her sister really believed in the doctrines which she advocates, but she is surrounded by and under the influence of bad and designing men and women. The law, Mrs. BROOKER said, punishes the thief who steals a diamond, and why should not the same rule apply to a person who stole a husband or wife. The preachers of free love say that when a husband and wife grow weary of each other, let them separate; but she said, "Stay, and sin no more." The very vileness of the doctrine, the speaker thought, would be its death-warrant. Its advocates were men of low tastes, and mean and contemptible in spirit. Mrs. BROOKER only spoke for about fifteen minutes, and then retired, but was again called out by the audience, who testified by their frequent and hearty applause their concurrence with her views.

A "Stowaway" in a Grain-Car Badly Frozen and Almost Starved.

A carpenter named WILLIAM HARRISON, residing in Jersey City, recently went to Chicago, hoping to obtain employment there. Being unsuccessful in this, and having exhausted his funds, he concealed himself in a grain-car for the purpose of securing a passage home. Soon afterward the door of the car was locked, and the train to which it was attached started for the East. It was six days before the train reached Philadelphia, by which time HARRISON was suffering terribly from cold, thirst and hunger, although he was enabled partly to appease the latter by eating corn with which the car was filled. On the sixth day he experienced drowsiness, but knowing that if he were to fall asleep he would probably die, he kept himself awake by striking himself and knocking his head against the side of the car. When the train arrived at Philadelphia he made himself heard, and was taken out of the car more dead than alive. He was furnished with food and medical aid, and sent to his home in Jersey City. His feet are frozen and swollen, and it is feared that amputation of them will be necessary.

A Successful Swindling Conspiracy Against a Sorceress.

Three men called singly on Mme. JULIANA WINGENDORFF, a reputed sorceress, at No. 113 Division-street, on Wednesday afternoon, and while two of them consulted her professionally, the third asked her to advance $71 to pay duty on some goods of his which were detained at the Custom-house, offering at the same time to leave as security with her two valuable gold watches, and to give her a bonus of $20 for the loan of the money until he could sell a portion of his goods. One of the other men, who gave the name of BURNHEIMER, pronounced the watches gold, and Mrs. WINGENDORFF lent the man the required amount, half in gold and half in greenbacks. Soon after the departure of her visitors, she found that she had been swindled, as the timepieces proved to be worthless oroide watches. BURNHEIMER was arrested, and WM. BEAVER, alias Push, a well-known confidence operator, was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, who admitted him to bail in $1,000 to appear for examination.

A New Business Centre.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the large property situated on the north-west corner of Dey-street and Broadway to be the site of a new and enormous head-quarters. An attempt was made, in the first instance, to buy the Astor House for this purpose, in order to bring the head-quarters of telegraphy on this Continent as close as possible to the Post-office. This attempt, however, was a failure. The Company then made a bid for the estate situated on Dey-street. This property extends between fifty and sixty feet on Broadway and runs to a depth of 150 feet on Dey-street. It was originally purchased by Dr. EVANS, the American dentist at the late Court of France, for $480,000, in behalf of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Ex-Emperor sold it to the Western Union Company, through Dr. EVANS, for $840,000, thus netting the nice little margin of $360,000 for himself. The property will be assumed by the 1st of May, after which all the buildings at present there located will be torn down to make room for an enormous and elegant structure, which will be the head-quarters of the Company.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Croton water-pipes are being laid in Madison-avenue.

County Auditor EARLE yesterday paid off 150 poll clerks and inspectors of elections.

The Harlem Navigation Company will place a new boat on the route on the 20th inst.

A meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held, last evening, at Delmonico's. About sixty members were present.

The subscriptions among the French of this City toward a fund for the payment of the indemnity to Germany amounts to $9,178.

On Monday the Jumel case will be resumed in the United States Court, if the sick juror, Mr. GEORGE PATEN, be able to attend.

Prof. E. A. JOHNSON, LL. D., lectured on "The Industry of the Ancient Romans" in the University Chapel, Washington-square, last evening.

The young woman, ANNA LIVINGSTON, who, it is alleged, had an attempted abortion performed on her, has been removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The case of F. A. GOODALL, charged with selling washed stamps, came up before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, but was adjourned till Thursday next.

WILLIAM HARRIS, aged six years, was run over yesterday at the corner of Broome and Allen streets, by Second-avenue car No. 27, and had his legs crushed.

HENRY RAYMOND, aged twenty, of No. 499 Ninth-avenue, accidently shot himself in the hand, yesterday, while handling a pistol, and received a severe wound.

JOHN EAGAN was yesterday held for trial by Justice BIXBY on a charge of obtaining, by false pretenses, rope valued at $120 from SELDEN CHASE, proprietor of Harlem Hall.

Mr. CHARLES CRARY delivers the twelfth lecture in the course before the Law School of the University, this evening. His theme is "The Writs of Mandamus and of Prohibition."

JOHN KELLY, of No. 11 Little Twelfth-street, while crossing Seventh-avenue at Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by runaway team and severely injured.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the petit jury was discharged by Judge BENEDICT till Monday, the District-Attorney stating that he had no short cases ready for trial.

Meetings were held last night of the German Reform organizations of the Third, Tenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts, the principal business being the enrolling of additional members.

A Russian and a Pole were, yesterday, made one by an Alderman at the City Hall. Their names, they said, were ISAAC BLOOM and CELIA GOLDSTEIN, the latter residing at No. 55 Hester-street.

The district between Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, from Eighth-avenue to the East River, containing some eight miles of sidewalks, is patrolled nightly by only two policemen.

The French Society "Amis de la Gaité" gave a ball, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last evening. It yielded a handsome surplus, which will go to the fund for the payment of the French war indemnity.

In the case of JOHN H. DOTY against JOHN H. BAXTER, to recover damage for a failure to perform the terms of a contract to raise a sunken vessel, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $575 83.

The case of Roundsman MURPHY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, charged with keeping a dog for the purpose of engaging in fights, was before Police Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday. It was referred to the Board.

A delegation of property-owners have gone to Albany to urge the extension of the line of the Madison-avenue Railroad through East Eighty-sixth-street and Avenue A to the Astoria Ferry, foot of Ninety-second-street.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JOHN AHERN, of No. 147 West Houston-street, who was run over and killed by a Hudson River Railroad train. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TIMOTHY A. CARROLL, charged with inflicting injuries upon the person of THOMAS PERRY, of Harlem, by which the death of the latter was hastened, surrendered himself, yesterday, to the Police of the Twelfth Precinct.

A meeting of the American Institute was held last evening. Twenty new members were elected. The purchase of the Rink and the leasing of the lots on which it stands for six years was reported by the Committee having the matter in charge.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Justice BIXBY committed JOHN DUNN, aged sixteen years, who was charged with having, assisted by several others, practiced highway robbery on MARTIN NOLAN, and taken $20 from his pockets.

The German Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District protest against a resolution passed by a few officers of the club pledging in advance the support of the German Republicans of the district to the ticket to be nominated at the Philadelphia Convention.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the final argument in relation to the removal of SILAS J. OWEN, executor in the matter of the estate of MARIA REYNOLDS, deceased, was made by the counsel respectively retained, Messrs. HOMER A. and THOMAS R. NELSON.

An altercation occurred last evening between FREDERICK WEISE and CASPER KNUER, gilders, in their shop, No. 67 Bowery, during which KNUER shot WEISE in the head causing a slight scalp wound. Both the men were locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

JAMES MURPHY, charged with stealing $200 worth of tobacco from SOLOMON POSSNER's store, at No. 503 Sixth-avenue, was yesterday committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and FRANCIS MCMAHON was locked up for attempting a burglary at No. 636 Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Section of the English-speaking Eight-hour League held its first regular meeting at Turner's Hall, last evening, and elected the following officers: President, LOUIS MILLER; Vice-President, RICHARD FLYNN; Recording Secretary, P. H. GREEN; Treasurer, JOHN S. HENRY.

The Reform General Committee of the Second Assembly District met last evening, and denounced the Apollo Hall Committee on Contested Seats for striking from the ticket of the Second District the names of thirty-three honest Reformers who were opposed to Tammany Hall.

Last evening, Rev. J. D. DURYEA lectured on "How to Read," at the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Society. He criticised the various styles of reading in public, giving examples of how it is done, as well as how it should be done.

JAMES MCCUSKER, who was shot on Monday night in the liquor store corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, is in a dangerous condition. PATRICK EAGAN, the bartender who is charged with firing the shot, is in custody, and the Police are searching for a man named MASTERSON, who was engaged in the affray.

The Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen appointed to take testimony in the case of HENRY WISSER *vs.* ISAAC ROBINSON met again yesterday, and Mr. MITCHELL offered in evidence the indictments for fraudulent counting of the inspectors of the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Wards. The Committee then adjourned.

At Steinway Hall, this evening, brief addresses will be made by Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD and Rev. Dr. ADAMS in regard to the condition and prospects of the Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn. The Jubilee Singers—students of the University who were formerly slaves at the South—will give their last concert in aid of the institution on this occasion.

BROOKLYN.

Judge GILBERT, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the application to change the place of trial of the Cornell suits from Orange to Tompkins County.

A little girl was kindly admitted into the house of Mr. FRANCIS D. WAITE, at No. 185 Duffield-street, at about 1 A. M., yesterday, pleading cold and hunger. She was given lodging for the night, but the family were afterward aroused by the opening of the basement door, and the lodger was found in the act of admitting thieves into the house.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Extensive improvements and alterations are being made to St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers.

Mr. LEGGET, of Bronxville, while standing in front of his house a few mornings since, was shot at twice by some persons unknown.

Yesterday, two convicts while in the cabinet-shop of the Sing Sing Prison, had a fight, during which one of them named SULLIVAN, was stabbed in the neck with a penknife.

LONG ISLAND.

At Moriches there are twelve persons whose average age is eighty-two years.

Since February 6, the Clerk of Long Island City has received $6,500 from licenses issued to peddlers.

The Queens County Grand Jury have found an indictment against Justice MCKENNA, of Newtown, for fraud.

NEW-JERSEY.

RICHARD HARROLD died in the German Hospital at Newark, yesterday, from injuries received in December, 1870.

CHAS. MAHAN, formerly a Police Captain, yesterday pleaded not guilty to two indictments found against him by the Hudson County Grand Jury for compounding felony. WILLIAM MURRAY became his bondsman in the sum of $2,000.

The Jersey City Police returns for February show a total of 358 arrests and 1,398 lodgers at the various precincts.

On Wednesday night an Elizabethport horse-car was struck by a coal-train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at the Leonard-street crossing.

The Supreme Court has granted a rule to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted in the case of GEO. WATTS against the Jersey City *Evening Journal*.

The Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department reports eight alarms of fire during February, with a total loss of $680, covered by $3,800 insurance.

The wages of the workmen in the shops of the Central Railroad Company, at Elizabeth, have been increased twenty cents a day, and the working day lengthened to ten hours.

CAPTREIELLO ALDORETTA, an officer on the Hoboken Police force, was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions of an assault on a woman named MCGUIRE.

On Wednesday night the dwelling owned by HENRY A. PAGE, at Montrose, and occupied by Capt. CLARK, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $8,000; nearly covered by insurance.

The boiler attached to the kitchen range in the house occupied by Alderman CURTIN, on Hudson-street, Hoboken, burst on Wednesday, from the freezing of the waste-pipes. JOHN CURTIN was struck by pieces of the flying metal and severely injured.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

Arrived.

Steam ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Feb. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 272 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 2, lat. 42 46, lon. 51 22, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound east; 4th, lat. 40 48, lon. 65 47, a national steam-ship do.; 7th, at 3½ A. M., 143 miles east of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steam-ship do.; same date, at 4:20 A. M., 137 miles east of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Sld. steam-ship Georgia, for New-York; Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia and Maryland, for Baltimore, and bark Edward, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 7.—Passed out from Baltimore, barks Belgium, for Liverpool; Sunlight and Ardour, for Belfast, and B. Rogers, for Queenstown; brigs Kalevo, for Amsterdam; Mississippi, for Demerara, and Olaf Kyrre, for Great Britain; schrs. Linda, for the West Indies; Peerless, for St. Johns. In the Roads, schr. Venitia, from Alexandria for Wilmington, N. C.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—The steamer Franconia, which left New-York Monday, experienced severe weather on the trip, and did not arr. until this afternoon. She was obliged to come to anchor off Chatham for 12 hours, and shipped considerable water.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—Cld. steam-ships H. Livingston, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ship Peter Maxwell, for Liverpool; schr Prince Consort, for Kingston, Jamaica.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—The steam-ship Metropolis, Capt. Castner, from New-York, for this port, broke her shaft off Hatteras, and sailed down to the Bar, when she was towed in by the Government steam-tug Easton and the United States revenue cutter Seward.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 7—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Peleg C. Congdon, Ben. Petit, Moses Slater, Fred. Collins, Capt. John Hodge, Thos. Caldwell, Miss Mary Ann Ardron, Miss Maria French.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M.…For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 11 A. M.…For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Washington*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ADMIRERS OF ART.
GREAT EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS IN SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., from the great masters of the Italian, German, Belgian and French schools, comprising originals of Swiss, Italian and German scenery; also, Figures, Interior and Castle pieces, from the Munich and other exhibitions.

Exhibition commences THURSDAY, March 7. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.

AUCTION SALE will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.